

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS

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The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1919

[Eighteen
Pages]

VOL. XI, NO. 153

WINE AND BEER LIKELY TO STAY UNDER THE BAN

Disposition of Congress Seems to
Be Rather to Put Through
Enforcement Bill Than to
Adopt President's Proposal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—No other recommendation made by President Wilson in his message read in Congress yesterday evoked so much comment as the one in which he asked that the restriction against wines and beers be removed from the war-time prohibition law, which becomes effective on July 1.

The Republican leaders of the Senate, while refusing to be quoted in regard to the stand they will take on the President's suggestion regarding the lifting of the ban, are, it is well known, opposed to assuming the responsibility which this would place upon them. Their policy, it is understood, will be to ignore the suggestion. The fact is that it is realized that a strong tide in favor of prohibition has swept the country and that, while there may be efforts here and there among liquor interests and easy-going persons to stem it, the public man who meddles with it is likely to be retired speedily to private life.

No Action Is Likely

The Republicans are eager to assume responsibility for all constructive measures in this Congress and hope to have the credit for economies and reforms, but they are not looking for trouble. The President, it was intimated in their quarters yesterday, had tried to pass something that was loaded for trouble to them and they firmly declined to accept it. It is regarded, therefore, as practically settled that nothing will be done regarding the adoption of such a measure.

Wesley L. Jones, United States Senator from Washington, reflected the views of the prohibition leaders in the Senate when he said: "The law was passed without President Wilson's assistance and it is not likely to be repealed upon his recommendation. What we plan to do is to put through a law that will enforce the provision. Anyone who holds out hope to the liquor interests because of the President's views is misleading them. The law will not be repealed and they may as well face that fact."

Senator Sheppard Opposed

Morris Sheppard, United States Senator from Texas, said: "I am not in favor of it. We have yielded as much as could be expected, and I feel we have given every concession we could give and be consistent with the principle involved." Lawrence V. Sherman, United States Senator from Illinois said: "I am against the recommendation. I am a cry. Let it alone. If that's all the President wants he can get it." James A. Reed, United States Senator from Missouri, whose name is associated here in the district with the so-called bone-dry law, thus expressed himself: "I have always said that Congress had the power to pass the war-time prohibition act. The Constitution of the United States did not go out of business because we were at war."

Senator King for Recommendation

William H. King, United States Senator from Utah, favored the President's recommendation. "I do not believe," he said, "that there is any power in Congress to pass such legislation as the war-time prohibition act. Congress has no power to interfere with the power of the states in such matters."

"There can be no backward step in prohibition," announced William S. Kenyon, United States Senator from Iowa. In the House of Representatives there was expressed by a large number of men of both parties the opinion that no such action as is indicated in the President's message is possible. There was some resentment that he should have sought to make Congress risk the odium that would attach to such a movement in which he, after all, had no personal responsibility.

As Simon D. Fess, Representative from Ohio, put it: "The Republicans will not permit the President to shift from his own shoulders to the shoulders of the Republican Congress the prohibition question."

Tide Cannot Be Stemmed

E. Y. Webb, Representative from North Carolina, one of the staunchest supporters of national prohibition in the House, does not believe there is any likelihood that a two-thirds majority in the last session against the liquor business will be reversed in this session of Congress. Alben W. Barkley, Representative from Kentucky, and Charles H. Randall, Representative from California, were among others who declared that war prohibition will not be repealed. Privately, many members who refused to be quoted admitted that the tide was running too strong against liquor to be stemmed now.

It was noted with much interest that the President did not recommend the removal of the restriction upon the sale of whisky or other spirituous liquors. The President's message concedes that he could not act to save wine and beer until demobilization is

complete, which, apparently, he does not expect will be until some time after July 1.

The stand of the President in favor of wine and beer, it was stated, will serve to bring out how far apart are his views and the views of the majority members of Congress on this point. Dry leaders are working on the bill which will provide an enforcement code for both the war-time and the permanent prohibition laws. The introduction of this bill shortly will be in the nature of an answer to the President's message and it is stated it will be passed before any bill for the repeal of war-time prohibition can get a hearing. Conferences will be held today by dry leaders to consider the situation created by the President's message and to expedite the enforcement bill.

NO NEWS RECEIVED YET ABOUT HAWKER

British Admiralty to Be Asked to
Dispatch Fast Flotilla to Take
Up Search for the Airmen—
NC-4 Ready to Continue Trip

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Dr. T. J. MacNamara, financial secretary to the Admiralty, stated in the House of Commons today that all available ships had been ordered to sea when Harry G. Hawker, the Australian aviator who started on a trans-Atlantic flight from St. Johns, Newfoundland, on Sunday, set out on his trip, and he promised to ask the British Admiralty to dispatch a fast flotilla to take up the search. Despite conflicting reports, it is now apparent that no message from the airmen has been received since the start, but hope is entertained that they were rescued by a vessel not equipped with wireless.

According to the Marconi Company's chart, showing the approximate positions during the day of nearly 40 principal ships carrying wireless equipment, Hawker was favorably placed for communication, provided he kept to his course. Except in an area, 250 miles west of Ireland and around longitude 30 degrees west, no ship marked was more than 2 degrees from the next one.

The slightest deviation north or south by the navigator would, however, make considerable difference in Hawker's latitude in a few hours' flight.

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—(By The Associated Press)—The weather was so bad off the coast of Ireland today that aeroplanes ordered by the Air Ministry to search for Harry G. Hawker's machine were unable to fly. There were strong southeast winds with rain and fog at intervals during the night.

All reports that Hawker and Lieutenant-Commander Mackenzie Grieve were sighted off Ireland, or that their aeroplane fell into the sea off the estuary of the River Shannon are unconfirmed. The only exact news received here today is that the two daring flyers is that they left St. Johns on Sunday.

Other Possible Contestants

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland—Ships from the American coast to the British Isles have been sweeping the air in all directions with wireless queries regarding Harry G. Hawker and Commander Mackenzie Grieve, but all radiograms which had reached Cape Race so far from more than 20 vessels have been negative.

Plans for another race began to develop yesterday similar to that for which Harry G. Hawker and Capt. Frederick P. Raynham were lined up for more than a month.

The Anglo-American team, with Capt. J. Alcott as pilot and Lieut. Arthur W. Brown as navigator, in the Vimy bombing plane, which is due to arrive here today, announced that this flight for Ireland would be undertaken with the coming of the next full moon. The Handley-Page will be ready at the same time, in the opinion of Vice-Admiral Kerr.

Extension of interest in international flying across the Atlantic was also shown yesterday when Lieut. Leth Jensen, formerly a French aviator, arrived here to study conditions for starting a flight. He said a plane built in France and manned by French aviators might make the attempt.

NC-4 Ready to Continue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—With satisfactory weather conditions, the NC-4 will leave Ponta Delgada, the Azores, today for Portugal, as the plane is in excellent condition after the 150-mile flight from Horta.

Thus, of the three planes which left Trepassay, Newfoundland, only one can make the complete trans-Atlantic flight. The NC-1 sank at sea in spite of efforts of destroyers to bring the plane into port. All members of the crew were rescued and so far no members of the crew of any of the seaplanes has been injured except in a minor way.

The NC-3, it is announced, is so badly damaged that it is being disassembled for shipment to New York. While it was being buffeted for two days on the water, both lower wings were wrecked, the wing pontoons were lost and the tail and the hull badly damaged. Officials in Washington consider it remarkable that Commander Towers was able to reach port under these handicaps.

CHIEF SCOUT URGES ANGLO-SAXON UNITY

Sir Robert Baden-Powell Says
World Peace Is Assured if
Great Britain and the United
States Stand Together

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—If the United States and Great Britain stand together the peace of the world is assured, in the opinion of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert S. Baden-Powell, Chief Scout and founder of the British Boy Scouts.

"We must strengthen the friendship between these two peoples," Sir Robert holds, adding that the Boy Scout movement is a mighty asset toward this end.

"The feeling of brotherhood will make the machinery of the League of Nations go. Our Boy Scouts have that feeling. They are the citizens of tomorrow. They will be, very largely, the leaders that will leave the whole lump of world citizenship in the next generation. We must remember, then, the importance of aiding this movement now by every means within our power."

Histories Need Revision

It is essential, Sir Robert believes, that such brotherhood be founded upon a close friendship between Great Britain and the United States. He expresses the wish that certain statements in the American school histories that may lead to misconceptions be corrected and certain omissions filled in.

"The boys of the United States, all citizens of the United States," he says, "should remember that for 250 years they were British and for 150 they have been American. They should remember how Captain Derby of Boston sailed from that city to England to take the first news of the defeat of the British troops by the American revolutionaries; how he got to London in 29 days, or 10 before the regular government dispatches arrived, and how when he reported the British defeat, the Lord Mayor of London spread the news all over the country, amidst general rejoicing among the people that their brothers in America had defeated the troops serving a German King, George, the Third."

Sir Robert stresses, also, the splendid "sporting spirit" between the two peoples.

Fine Manly Rivalry

"At this very moment," he said, at the reception and dinner given in his honor at the Hotel Commodore recently, "this feeling of fine, manly rivalry has been raised to a high pitch by the trans-Atlantic flyers. You Americans are almost praying that our fellow will win, while I know we are very eager that your men should be the first to accomplish that wonderful feat."

The Anglo-Saxon unity of the future, Sir Robert was convinced, depended a great deal upon what was done now in bringing the boys of the two nations together. He would like to see one millionnaire step forward with funds to make possible an exchange of visits between boys of England and the United States. Already many of them were exchanging correspondence.

Scouting Brings Out Good

Scouting brought out the good in a boy, Sir Robert declared. It developed his individuality and gave him his chance to be something. All most boys needed was their chance. There was, for instance, a Jack Cornwall, V. C. and Boy Scout. Cornwall was an irresponsible hand in a London bottling works. Never before or since, he began one day to be punctual. He had become a Scout. At once he tried for the missioner badge, which meant that he was taking care of elderly, helpless people. He learned signaling soon, then entered the navy and served on the Chester. There came a battle in which he was supposed to relay orders to the gun crew. One of the first shells wounded him. But while all the rest of the crew but one dropped, he stuck to his post. Then he was taken below for the last time, but he had helped to win the battle, and the King awarded him the V. C.

Other incidents to show the value of scouting were told at the Baden-Powell dinner. Emphasis was also laid on the necessity for supporting the Girl Scout movement, in which Lady Baden-Powell, who was also present, was interested. Daniel Carter Beard, national scout commissioner, gave one of his vivid, glowing tributes to the outdoors; W. G. McAdoo appealed for nation-wide support for the coming Scout membership campaign, urging scouting as a great aid to Americanization. John R. Boardman told of the needs of the boys of New York City, and Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, pledged organized Labor's support for the Scout movement.

Sir Robert Baden-Powell left this city for Montreal, Canada, last night, and he expects to sail for England at the end of the month.

RESIGNATION UNCONFIRMED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—A message from Peking announces the resignation of the Chinese Cabinet. The Legation here, however, is unable to confirm the report.

VERBATIM REPORTS WILL BE PUBLISHED

We are glad to be able to announce that arrangements have now been made by which, when the two suits now pending, that of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society vs. the Christian Science Board of Directors, and J. V. Dittmore vs. the Christian Science Board of Directors, come before the court, the proceedings will be reported verbatim from day to day in this paper. These reports will be taken from the notes of the official stenographer, and will be printed without comment.

MR. ASQUITH SEES ECONOMIC CRISIS

British Statesman Also Explains
His Famous Newcastle Speech
of 1915 Regarding Munitions
Supply and Urges Free Trade

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
NEWCASTLE, England (Saturday)—Before the Northern Liberal Federation yesterday Mr. Asquith explained his famous Newcastle speech of 1915 regarding the munitions supply, summed up the general outlook in the light of the peace treaty, and, returning to home affairs, appealed for a return to the former conditions of government and former economical methods, and freedom from trade restrictions.

No speech, he said, had been more shamelessly and unscrupulously travestied than the one he had made on the munitions situation in 1915. He recalled the work of the cabinet committee, established in September, 1914, to increase supplies, and his own decision to visit Newcastle to urge upon the community at large that the munitions supply had become even more urgent than recruiting.

Before starting, he continued, he had been assured by Lord Kitchener, after the latter had communicated with Viscount French, that the operations had not been seriously hampered by a lack of munitions, so that his statement was carefully limited to the past, he said, and he had pointed out his anxiety for the future in words which he now took the opportunity to quote.

Regarding the peace treaty, Mr. Asquith said that it was a false test to ask how the peace compared with the terms: which victorious Germany would have imposed, and a true test was whether the peace carried out in substance and spirit the purpose with which the war was begun and carried on at immense sacrifice.

He appealed for setting up a League of Nations without delay with equality for great and small states. In appealing for a return to the former conditions of government in England, he warned the audience that they were faced with an economic and industrial situation graver and more formidable than any that had been previously presented in the long and checkered annals of the country.

ELECTIONEERING IN SPAIN PROCEEDING

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
MADRID, Spain (Monday)—Under pressure the government has partially relaxed the suspension of constitutional guarantees during elections except in Andalusia and Catalonia, where Labor troubles are acute. The government now declares that the extreme left will be responsible for any ensuing consequences.

Electioneering is proceeding at high pressure and feeling is already acute in some centers, particularly Granada, where the nomination of a candidate, recently denounced for caciquism and municipal corruption, has evoked a violent protest. At Cordova disturbances have occurred.

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WINNIPEG UNDER PRESS CENSORSHIP

Strike Committee Only Allowing
Such Messages to Get on to
Wires as It Thinks Necessary
—Railway Tie-Up Possible

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
OTTAWA, Ontario—The press censorship in Winnipeg is being strictly maintained, only such messages as the strike committee is pleased to allow, getting on to the wires, the statement having been made by the committee that it would give out to the public only whatever information it thought necessary.

The following telegram from the representative of the Great War Veterans in Winnipeg to the secretary of the Dominion executive of the veterans in Ottawa was allowed through on Monday night: "The strike situation is lightening. The city is quiet and orderly. Labor terms involving the recognition of the right of the unions to collective bargaining submitted to the Mayor. There is hope for a settlement soon."

Another wire allowed through by the Labor committee states that the Mayor of the city, the military commander of the district and a committee of citizens are working persistently to bring the warring factions together. This telegram also states that the Labor leaders have advised the strikers to use only peaceful methods to obtain their ends, which are shorter working hours, increases in pay and the right to organize. The Western Labor News, the organ of the strikers, has made the announcement that the men of the government lines in Winnipeg were ready to go out if called upon to do so.

Western Labor May Strike

A wire received from Calgary, Alberta, states that Labor throughout the west is prepared to strike the very moment that the military is ordered to Winnipeg, although nothing of this kind has been hinted at in government circles. Just before leaving for Winnipeg early yesterday morning, the Hon. G. Robertson, Minister of Labor, said that he had no report as to the formation of a "soviet" form of government in the Manitoba capital, adding that he regarded the report as not only unreasonable but without foundation. He added: "My course of procedure will have to be regulated by events. It never does to make up one's mind too soon."

As to the report that the railway employees are prepared to go out in sympathy with the strikers, the most authentic information comes from the special correspondent of a local paper who is sending a copy via Thief River Falls, Minnesota. This correspondent states that the unions connected with the railways voted on Sunday to go on strike at an hour to be fixed by the strike committee. He adds, however, that there is a better feeling in local government circles, it being believed that some strong action will be taken to end the strike within a short time.

Mayor Issues Statement

The Mayor of Winnipeg has issued a statement, saying that he is doing his best to try to clear up the situation without violence and to reach some solution that will reestablish normal conditions, and at the same time preserve "our British institutions of responsible government."

The secretary of the Dominion Trade and Labor Council in Ottawa, Mr. P. M. Draper, in the course of an interview on the situation stated that organized Labor would fight for its rights. He thought that the employers were making a great mistake in not at least listening to the demands of the men and in not meeting a committee from the unions in times of trouble and talking the matter over with them. He said also, however, that he felt that the unions should in every case negotiate to the last moment with their employers before going on strike. The formation has been effected here of a metal

trades council, which includes machinists, molders, pattern makers, riveters, boilermakers and helpers. The situation at Winnipeg was discussed at a special meeting of the Cabinet Council on Monday.

Railway Strike Threatened

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
TORONTO, Ontario—All the Canadian divisions of the railway machinists decided yesterday to walk out unless the Canadian Railway War Board granted their request for an eight-hour day and increased wages. If the board should fail to satisfy the demands of the workmen, practically every railway shop in the Dominion will be affected, transportation from Halifax to Vancouver will be tied up, and 40,000 machinists will be idle, 4000 of whom reside in Toronto.

Seven hundred members of the American Federation of Labor held a meeting here and passed a resolution, pledging themselves to support their fellow-workers by mass action and financial aid in order that they might win in the battle for better working conditions.

The men of the packing plants, who struck a few days ago and then returned to work, pending the action of the Board of Conciliation, are again threatening to walk out, alleging that the packers have broken their agreement by laying off men before the board had dealt with the matters in dispute.

Four-Hour Working Day Adopted

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
FLORENCE, Italy (Tuesday)—Without warning of any kind, 2000 lignite miners have adopted a four-hour working day. The mine-owners have ordered the restoration of a seven-hour day. A lockout or strike is expected.

CUDAHY BUSINESS WITH GOVERNMENT

Smallest of "Big Five" Packers
Supplied United States With
at Least \$41,250,000 Worth
of Supplies During the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—Some idea of the tremendous supplies of meat furnished by the packers to the United States Government during the war is given by the Cudahy Packing Company, smallest of the "Big Five" packers, in a memorandum submitted to the War Department. The company reports that it made in 1918, after paying interest and taxes, "practically the same rate of net profit as in the pre-war year (1914)."

Deliveries of dressed beef for the United States Army and Navy only from May, 1917, through November, 1918, totaled 39,508,035 pounds, which cost \$8,465,246.18. Of canned meats, 19,961,968 cans were supplied, in which 50,620,042 pounds of meat was used. The total number of cars of canned meats furnished was 798, and the total cost, \$14,782,033.54. Bacon costing \$13,657,320 was supplied for the government. This weighed 31,440,600 pounds. During the latter part of the war the company was furnishing upwards of 1,000,000 pounds per week.

"The total volume and value of supplies of all kinds furnished by the Cudahy Packing Company to the United States Government certainly amounts to at least \$41,250,000," says the memorandum. It adds that there were no complaints. The total number of pounds of meat sold the government was 102,709,545.

"The above figures," says the memorandum, "represent deliveries only to the United States Government, which at the peak probably never equaled 25 per cent of our total production." Elsewhere the memorandum says: "It must always be borne in mind that of bacon and similar products, probably greater quantities were being furnished to the associated governments and at the same time our civilian population was being supplied."

By way of comparison of the Cudahy business with that of the other packers, the Cudahy total sales for 1918 were \$285,660,971, while sales of Swift & Co. for the fiscal year of 1918 were \$120,000,000, and those of Armour, exclusive of business from Argentine plants, \$861,000,000.

No Offer to His Company

Grocery Company Officer Doubts
Canned Meats Could Be Sold

CHICAGO, Illinois—W. F. Bode, vice-president of Reed, Murdock & Co., one of the largest wholesale grocery firms in the country, said yesterday that no canned meats or canned fruits or canned vegetables had been offered to his company by the War Department out of its surplus stocks. So far as he knew, the only offering made had been in the west, and the article had been prunes.

Mr. Bode said he thought it would be a good plan to sell the canned fruits and vegetables in this country, that there would be a market for them and that they ought to be sold soon before the next pack, because otherwise they would come in conflict with the new pack. He did not regard the sale of War Department stocks of canned meats as a possibility in this country, because they had been put in special cans for the army for special use in the trenches and because the people here would not buy canned meat when they could get fresh.

GERMAN DELEGATES MAY MAKE REPLY TO PEACE TREATY

General Impression Is That They
Will Finally Sign Peace—No
Change in Decision Not to
Make Public Text of Terms

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Monday)—As no extension of time has been given to reply to the peace treaty, they may hand in their observations on it tomorrow. It is generally felt here that they will finally sign the treaty, though possibly they may attempt to put it off for some time.

The leaders of the Peace Conference have not announced any change in their decision not to make public at present the text of the peace treaty, although there have been persistent demands for its publication in some quarters.

Sir Satyendra P. Sinha's presentation of the Indian Muhammadans' view regarding Turkey, and his reminder of the undertaking given them that the victory would not be used to humiliate the Muhammadans in the person of the Sultan, produced an impression on the Council of Four. No decision, it appears, was come to, but as a result of the presentation of the Muhammadan view the solution of the Turkish problem may be modified and the Sultan may remain at Constantinople. Sir Satyendra and the Maharajah of Bikanir returned to London immediately after the conference. A discussion by the French and British of the withdrawal of troops from Syria was announced for Monday.

General Pershing attended a meeting which President Wilson held with the American peace delegation. The session lasted for an hour and a half. General Pershing announced the postponement of his trip to England as a precautionary measure in the event the Germans fail to sign the peace terms.

PARIS, France (Monday)—The German plenipotentiaries will deliver their observations on the peace treaty tomorrow. No extension of time for replying has been given them.

The general impression in conference circles is that they will ultimately sign the treaty.

There has been no change in the decision of the Peace Conference leaders not to make public at present the text of the peace treaty presented to the Germans, notwithstanding demands for its publication from some quarters.

It is understood that the chief opposition to making the treaty public comes from Mr. Lloyd George. His objection, which found early expression, was later approved by President Wilson. The demand of the French Chamber of Deputies to see the treaty, however, led Stephen Pichon, Foreign Minister, to secure a tentative agreement for the publication of the financial and territorial sections last Saturday, subject to Mr. Lloyd George's approval, but when the latter returned from Fontainebleau he declined to approve. As the other members of the council did not wish to act without his assent the idea of the publication was abandoned.

American Property in Germany

BERLIN, Germany (Monday)—(By The Associated Press)—It is announced officially that Germany is ready to permit an American commission to enter Germany for the purpose of obtaining information concerning American property here provided, however, that German representatives be allowed to go to the United States on a similar mission under a guarantee of complete freedom of movement.

"Party Faithful to Emperor"

BERNE, Switzerland (Tuesday)—(French Wireless Service)—"Our party always has been and always will be faithful to the Emperor," declared Dr. Kalle, president of the German People's Party, formerly the National Liberal Party, at a meeting of 200 leaders of the party at Jena, according to The Munich Post.

Guatav Stresemann, formerly leader of the National Liberal Party, described Nov. 9, 1918, as a day of mourning and said that the monarchical form of government was the proper one for Germany.

Assurance of Signing of Treaty

VERSAILLES, France (Sunday)—(French Wireless Service)—The German Council of Legation, who expressed the view on his return from Berlin today that the German delegation would meet with harm if they did not sign the treaty, said he based his declaration on the peace hunger of the German people.

"You seem to fear that we will not sign the peace treaty," he said, "but we will sign it because if we were to

go back without concluding peace we would be massacred on reaching Berlin. The people hunger for peace and are growing impatient. The question that is causing us most anxiety is that of commercial openings, without which we could not carry out, despite all our good will, the clauses of the treaty.

Protest Against Peace Terms
COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Tuesday)—The conference of German political leaders and German peace delegates at Spa on Sunday agreed that the peace terms were unacceptable, according to a German semi-official statement, and that Germany should leave no stone unturned in an attempt "to find a practical basis of peace which takes into account our opponents' justifiable demands and those capable of being borne and carried out by the German people."

SENATOR PREDICTS TREATY'S ACCEPTANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Peace would be postponed a long time with highly undesirable consequences to the United States and other nations if the treaty were amended or the League of Nations covenant eliminated by the Senate, said Gilbert M. Hitchcock, former chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, in a statement issued yesterday.

"The opponents of ratification can reject the treaty," he said, "by securing one-third of the votes of the Senate, while in order to amend it, they must secure a majority of votes. It must be evident to everybody that while the Senate can amend the treaty, whether it strikes out or amends the League of Nations provision."

"It could not possibly go into effect until all of the nations party to the treaty accepted the amendment. If one refused to accept it, that would produce a deadlock and make peace impossible. For all to accept any Senate amendments, even if it were possible, would require a long period of time and that would greatly delay the advent of peace."

"I cannot conceive it possible that a majority of senators will be able to unite on a program which would produce either of these enormous evils. The changes in the League Constitution have removed the substantial and valid objections to its ratification, and I believe it will be ratified."

MORE SENATE QUERIES ON RUSSIAN POLICY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Hiram W. Johnson, United States Senator from California, yesterday introduced in the Senate a resolution demanding to know why American soldiers were sent into Siberia, what duties there are to be performed by them and how long they are to remain.

A resolution was introduced by Miles Polindexter, United States Senator from Washington, calling upon the executive branches of the government to explain "what purpose and policy" has been adopted by the United States government with regard to Russia, whether the United States is fighting the Bolsheviks or the Omsk Government, and the reasons for sending American soldiers into Russian territory.

A bill was introduced by Henry F. Ashurst, United States Senator from Arizona, requesting the President to open negotiations with the Government of Mexico for the purchase of Lower California.

William M. Calder, United States Senator from New York, had a bill for changing the name of the Panama Canal to the Roosevelt Canal. Frank B. Kellogg, United States Senator from Minnesota, asked that the Secretary of War be directed to give the Senate all the facts about the treatment of conscientious objectors during the war. Under the provisions of a bill introduced by Charles Curtis, United States Senator from Kansas and the Republican whip, lump sum payments would be granted to beneficiaries of soldiers and sailors on certain conditions under the War Risk Act.

SENATE PROGRESSIVES REFUSE TO SERVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Following the declaration of William E. Borah, United States Senator from Idaho, and Hiram W. Johnson, United States Senator from California, to serve on the Committee on Committees, to which they were appointed without their consent, Senator Lodge yesterday appointed William S. Kenyon, United States Senator from Iowa, and Wesley L. Jones, United States Senator from Washington, who were the original choice of the progressives. They, however, refused to serve and no progressive could be found who would accept a place on the committee.

Supporters of Senator Penrose predict that he will be elected chairman of the Finance Committee on Friday. Even if he should be defeated on the floor, the committee can make him their chairman under the rules of the Senate.

It has been practically decided that Reed Smoot, United States Senator from Utah, shall be elected chairman of the Appropriations Committee, instead of Francis E. Warren, Senator from Wyoming.

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS REMOVED

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—(Havas)—Deputy Pierre Dupuy has been appointed Commissioner of Maritime Transport. A decree issued by the Department of Merchant Marine today removes the restrictions on the importation of raw materials.

INTIMIDATION IS CHARGED BY DRYS

Superintendent of New York State Anti-Saloon League Speaks of Influence of Messrs. Gompers and Tumulty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—We are not much surprised because the wets were unable to keep from telling, after the return of Samuel Gompers, who has used his peculiar influence to deceive the President in behalf of the brewers, that some assurance has been given," said William H. Anderson, superintendent of the New York State Anti-Saloon League, commenting on President Wilson's advocacy of the prohibition of beer and light wines as included in his message to Congress.

"Further," he continued, "through a New York hotel man 'leaking' to an up-state hotel man who couldn't wait to prepare for another season's business, we learned that Mr. Tumulty, the President's secretary, friend of the wets, was recently in New York at a secret meeting of some big hotel men and that at such meeting he gave assurance in substance that the President would do everything possible to help them."

Protection for Soldiers
"We are told by the government that food is still necessary to feed the world. Further, the soldiers who were protected in American camps and in Europe as no other great army in the history of the world has been protected, certainly are entitled to the protection of their own government at home during those restless weeks and months while they are being assimilated back into civil life."

"The President signed this bill to be effective until demobilization is completed. If it is complete, he does not need any help from Congress to open the saloons. This looks like an attempt to throw responsibility upon the Republican Party and the Sixty-Sixth Congress in a series of experiments to determine whether it is politically safe for the President himself to use the power which this act confers upon him."

"This apparent yielding to the intimidation tactics of Mr. Gompers in behalf of the brewery workers, but done in the name of all American Labor, will merely intensify instead of relieving the difficulty when the country comes up against the prohibition amendment on January 16, which neither the President nor Congress can abrogate."

Brewers Emboldened

"The success of the German brewers in breaking down a prohibition act of Congress will embolden them to go still further in their threats of revolution and disorder in case an enforcement law is passed to carry into effect the amendment."

"The Republican Party was conceived in protest against a great evil. It has upheld the Constitution. It has prospered in proportion as it has been responsive to the moral sentiment of the people. We shall be very much surprised if it permits the President to put it in the hole on this question."

"At the last meeting of the national executive committee of the Anti-Saloon League of America at Cleveland on May 9, it was voted to request the national superintendent to call upon the pastors of the Nation on June 8 to urge that their people insist that Congress pass an adequate enforcement law at once to carry into effect both the amendment and the 'War-Time Prohibition Act.' The stage is all set to turn these church services throughout the Nation into monster meetings of the Sunday following the national convention and international conference of the Anti-Saloon League in Washington, to protest against repeal."

Public Sentiment Relied Upon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—"If President Wilson can show that demobilization will be completed within a few weeks after July 1, it may convince Congress that the War Prohibition Act should be repealed," said Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League of America at Boston, yesterday. "If this showing cannot be made, I do not believe that public sentiment will sustain Congress in taking that action. The President will assume great responsibility in urging a repeal of war prohibition under any other circumstances."

TAFT FOR ALLIANCE WITH LABOR UNIONS

BOSTON, Massachusetts—"The best Labor policy is to cultivate relations with the Labor unions, and that part of Labor that stands with the rest of the community in favor of American freedom, as we understand it, secured by the Constitution," declared William H. Taft, former President, addressing a meeting here last night.

"I recognize those defects in organized Labor, but those defects are very slight as compared with the conspiracy against everything that we hold dear that exists in I. W. U.-ism and in bolshevism."

OPPOSITION TO FOUR PER CENT BEER

BOSTON, Massachusetts—A large number of opponents to the petition for legislation permitting the sale of beer, ale, light wines and cider containing not more than 4 per cent of alcohol, spoke before the Massachusetts House Committee on Rules yesterday. Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League of America, said that such legislation is useless in so far as accomplishing the purpose intended—in attempting to

give legality to beer containing 4 per cent of alcohol by weight, "which means 4.8 per cent or more by volume." Continuing, he said: "The conditions of the federal act have been rapidly changing during the past few days. A United States District Court has ruled that the prohibition act is constitutional, but holds that it is left open for the determination as to whether or not liquor in question is intoxicating. If such a contention is correct, there is no need for such a law as is proposed." Senator Foley of Boston spoke vigorously in favor of the bill. Senator Nichols of Boston, characterizing the measure as "a spoils bill" said that if it were passed the city would be dealt the hardest blow in its history.

BILL CREATING A BUDGET BUREAU

It Would Supply President With Data—Measure Provides for an Accounting Department

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Creation of a bureau of the budget which would furnish the President with all information needed by him to prepare a budget to present to Congress is authorized by a bill introduced in the House by James W. Good, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. Both parties and the President have expressed approval of the budget system of estimating the financial needs of the government and passage of a bill of this general nature seems assured.

The bill would make the President responsible for the budget. He would appoint the director of the bureau and the present method of each Cabinet officer submitting estimates for his department to the Secretary of the Treasury, who transmits their estimates, without revision, to Congress, would be abandoned. It is assumed that the responsibility upon the President would cause subordinate officers to work closely with the bureau to prepare a budget by which the Administration would be willing to be judged.

The bill also creates an accounting department to be under a new official entitled the Comptroller-General of the United States. He would perform the duties now performed by the Comptroller of the Treasury and the auditors of the Treasury and other departments. It is proposed to make him responsible solely to Congress, and he would hold his position so long as his work was satisfactory, without fear of removal. He would be expected to criticize extravagance and inefficient methods in executive departments.

By centralizing responsibility for estimates in the President and giving Congress an independent audit and control, it provides, in the judgment of Mr. Good, a workable system of credits and balances and would make the government's financial operations a structure instead of a patchwork.

PACIFIC COAST AERO ROUTES ARE PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Plans for the development of aero routes on the Pacific Coast were given out by the Pacific Aero Club at its annual meeting in this city, these plans including a cross-continent flight from San Francisco to New York by a mail and passenger route between San Francisco and Los Angeles.

A private company is just completing plans for the aero passenger service between San Francisco and Los Angeles, according to Frederick Porter, first vice-president of the Pacific Aero Club, and assurances have been given that the government will cooperate with the private undertaking in establishing an air mail service between these two points.

The types of planes to be used in the mail and passenger service will be the Glenn Martin bombers, equipped with two 400-horsepower Liberty motors, which will carry 10 passengers, and Handley-Page machines which carry 20 passengers. Passenger compartments on these machines will be completely inclosed. Landing stations for this service have already been purchased or leased at Stockton, Fresno, and Bakersfield, by the Pacific Aero Club.

STATE'S WITNESSES ARE THREATENED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SEATTLE, Washington—Violence has been threatened to the State's witnesses if they testify against James Bruce, alleged I. W. W. organizer, charged with criminal anarchy, now on trial in the Superior Court. One threatened witness said she could identify the man who made the threat in a note he slipped into her hand while she was waiting for a car. The court room and corridors are being guarded by police. Twelve persons have been passed for cause in impeding the jury.

ACTIVITIES ON AFGHAN FRONTIER CONTINUE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—The India Office announces that three Afghan regiments with considerable supplies and ammunition have arrived at Ft. Baldak. Two Afghan regiments also had arrived on Peimur Kotal on May 13 and 14, taking up positions within the British limits at the head of the Kurran Valley.

The arrival of three regiments and two guns at Al Khal is reported. The forward concentration of forces in the Khyber area continues and the Kohat force is being reinforced.

POLICY OF JAPAN IS CRITICIZED

Dr. Jeremiah W. Jenks of the New York University Declares That It "Is Too German-Like to Succeed in World Today"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—If the announcements of the Paris agreement on the Far Eastern situation are correct, the settlement is not one to further the continuance of peace in the Far East, unless Japan manifests a change of heart, of which there is not the remotest sign, according to Dr. Jeremiah W. Jenks, research professor of government and public administration at New York University, chairman of the Alexander Hamilton Institute, and director of the Far Eastern Bureau, devoted to the interests of China.

Violation of Pledges Charged

"From everything I hear, American business men, politicians and missionaries are equally dissatisfied, not to say shocked, by the reported agreement, and I believe that English business men and missionaries will be of the same opinion. The American people believed that we entered the war in the interests of justice and for the future peace of the world. We believed that we were fighting for democracy. It is quite worth our while to inquire who can best administer the affairs of Shantung, (in Japan's hand)."

"In 1915, when Japan first threatened to sign her 21 demands and threat of war, it was the opinion of its government that these demands violated American rights and violated her pledge of the open door. If we felt that way then, we have more reason to feel that way now. In the case of the opium conference, too, Japan violated her pledged word. China lived up to her promise; so did Great Britain. During the last few years, however, there have been sent into China by Japanese troops of opium and morphine, bringing back that curse which China was trying to rid herself of. And yet, Japan is the Nation that is asking us today to give her control of almost 40,000,000 Chinese for 100 years."

Japanese Rule in Korea

Dr. Jenks believes that what may be the Japanese course in China can be seen from their conduct in Korea. Since Japan has annexed Korea, the spirit of her rule, Dr. Jenks says, at any rate since the passing of Prince Ito, has not been one to develop and benefit the Korean people, but to make them a subject people, and so far as possible to stamp out any Korean individuality.

"In the Philippine Islands, in Egypt, in India," says Dr. Jenks, "in spite of complaints that are often made, natives still concede that they are given a large part in the government of the country. Not so in Korea. The Koreans are treated as an inferior race by that people that is so insistent upon racial equality; are forbidden to teach their own language, are not allowed to go abroad for study, but can be trained only in Korea or in Japan. Now that the revolt of the oppressed Koreans has come, it is known on unimpeachable testimony that the revolutionists, though offering no resistance, are treated with barbarity so severe and uncalled for that it has brought forth the protests of foreign residents, English and American business men and officials, as well as missionaries. Should we permit a people with these ideas and these practices continued up to today to extend their power at the expense of America as well as of the Chinese?"

Control of China

Dr. Jenks says that Japan's idea of democracy is benevolent despotism, and he quotes Marquess Okuma: "The government of Japan has been conducted with a single eye to the general welfare of the people and the imperial family has become the symbol of democracy. I therefore have no hesitation in declaring those who talk of democracy as though it were a new thing in Japan as being ignorant of the history of the Japanese Nation. To those who know what the imperial family stands for, democracy is a commonplace."

Japan's frequent reiterated claim that she must preserve a kind of Monroe doctrine in the Far East is regarded by Dr. Jenks not as expressing a Japanese wish to be able to keep other people from oppressing China, according to the purpose of the United States Monroe Doctrine, "but by it to control China herself." It is, he holds, "a deliberate attempt to deceive the world, and the worst of it is that she seems to be successful. That her plan is not generally understood in the United States, is certain."

"Such a Nation," Dr. Jenks concludes, "is not as yet morally fit to be in control of great territories. If Japan continues her political pressure, she will not only lose trade for herself thereby, but she will eventually bring on a great war in the Far East. China is rapidly uniting under this pressure, and 400,000,000 people cannot permanently be held down and plundered. In saying this I speak seriously and earnestly for Japan as much as for China, for Japan's policy is too German-like to succeed in the world of today."

INCREASE IN UNEMPLOYMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta—With a view to dealing with the unemployment problem, the Hon. Charles Stewart, Premier of Alberta, has announced his

intention of calling a conference of representatives of employees and workers, employers and representatives of the government to discuss the situation. The question was brought up when Alexander Ross, Labor representative for Centre Calgary, stated to the Legislature that the unemployment situation was more acute just now than it had ever been; and that the number of unemployed in the two largest cities in the Province was increasing daily.

ESTHONIANS NEAR NARVA ADVANCE

Bolshevik Report Also Admits Retirement on the Murmansk Front—British Forces Assisting

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—A Bolshevik wireless report states that the Estonians have advanced near Narva and also admits a small retirement on the Murmansk front. The British light forces in the Gulf of Finland, under Admiral Sir Walter Cowan, while cooperating with the Estonians have been in action, the British Admiralty states, with Bolshevik destroyers and small armed craft, supported by a cruiser. The Bolshevik vessels were chased till they reached the protection of mines and shore batteries.

British Admiralty's Communiqué

LONDON, England (Monday)—(British Wireless Service)—The British Admiralty's communiqué on the Bolshevik naval engagement says:

"Yesterday British light forces in the Gulf of Finland under Rear Admiral Sir Walter Cowan, while cooperating with the Estonian Army, encountered Bolshevik naval forces, consisting of destroyers and small armed craft supported by cruisers."

"The Bolshevik vessels were chased until they gained the protection of the minefields and shore batteries. 'Some of the Bolshevik destroyers are reported to have been hit. The British forces sustained no casualties.'"

REFERENDUM DATE IS SET IN NORTH DAKOTA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BISMARCK, North Dakota—Governor Frazier has formally proclaimed June 26 as the date of the special state election to vote on the seven acts of the Sixteenth Assembly referred by the Independent Voters Association.

The Governor's proclamation also prescribes the order in which the acts shall go on the ballot as follows:

Industrial Commission; Bank of North Dakota; judicial redistricting bill; one-man tax commission; Board of Administration, pooling educational, charitable, and penal institutions with common schools; Commissioner of Immigration, and public printing bill, conferring upon the printing commission of three the distribution of all public patronage and power to name legal newspapers.

The Industrial Commission Act is to institute the Non-Partisan League economic and industrial program. The Industrial Commission has been operating for two months and has established the Bank of North Dakota and directed a two million state bond issue for it.

WORLD PROHIBITION MEETING IN OTTAWA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Delegates from all points of the compass are gathered together in Ottawa attending the world-wide prohibition conference which will be in session for the next few days. Delegates are in attendance from Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Japan, and the United States.

Included among the delegates are Dr. C. W. Saleeby, and Canon J. H. B. Masterman, both of London, England, Mr. H. H. Russell, secretary of the Anti-Saloon League of America, the Rev. John Galley of Belfast, Ireland, and Mihosuke Yamaguchi, of Tokyo, Japan.

After an informal luncheon at the Château Laurier, the delegates were welcomed by Sir Thomas White, the acting Premier of Canada. Last night a public meeting was held with the Hon. N. W. Rowell in the chair.

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NO PROVISION FOR RETURN TO CHINA

Verbal Agreement Understood to Be the Only Guarantee in Connection With Shantung

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—(Associated Press)—The peace treaty clause concerning the Shantung settlement contains no provision respecting its return to China, which it is understood, lies in an agreement of some character, possibly a verbal agreement, between President Wilson, Mr. Lloyd George and Baron Makino. The text follows:

"Germany renounces in favor of Japan all her rights, title and privileges, particularly concerning the territory of Kiaochow, railways, mines, and submarine cables, which she acquired by virtue of the treaty concluded by her with China March 6, 1898, and all other arrangements relative to the Province of Shantung."

"All German rights in the Tsingtao-Tsinanfu Railway, including its branch lines, together with its subsidiary property of all kinds, stations, shops, fixed rolling stock, mines, plant, and material for the exploitation of mines, are to remain acquired by Japan, together with all rights and privileges attached thereto."

"The German submarine cables from Tsingtao to Shanghai and from Tsingtao to Chifu, with all rights, privileges and properties attaching thereto, are similarly acquired by Japan free and clear of all charges and encumbrances."

"Movable and immovable property owned by the German State in the territory of Kiaochow, as well as all rights which Germany might claim in consequence of works or improvements made or other expenses incurred by her directly or indirectly in connection with this territory, are to remain acquired by Japan free and clear of all charges and encumbrances."

"Germany shall hand over to Japan within three months from the coming into force of the present treaty, the archives, registers, title deeds and documents of every kind, wherever they may be, relating to the administration, civil or military, financial or judicial or other of the territory of Kiaochow."

"Within the same period Germany shall give particulars to Japan of all treaties, arrangements, agreements, relating to the rights and titles and privileges referred to in the two preceding articles."

CROWN PRINCE IS LIABLE FOR TRIAL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—According to a statement made in the House of Commons by Andrew Bonar Law, the former Crown Prince of Germany, who is living on an island off the coast of Holland, and the commandants of German prison camps are liable for trial under the terms of the peace treaty.

LEAGUE CONVENTIONS IN FIFTEEN STATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Conventions to demonstrate popular approval of the League of Nations covenant and



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to urge its ratification without further amendments by the Senate of the United States are to be held in 15 states, beginning with Vermont, according to the League to Enforce Peace, which arranged the conventions and which has sent out a group of speakers to address them. William Howard Taft, president of the league, heads the list, which includes Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University; Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, John H. Walker, former president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor; Hamilton Holt, and Gilbert M. Hitchcock, United States Senator from Nevada. The first convention will be held at Burlington, Vermont, today.

TERMS NOT TO BE GIVEN YET IN FULL

Mr. Bonar Law Says Also That for the Present Their Publication Is Considered Undesirable

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Monday)—In the House of Commons today, Mr. Bonar Law, leader of the House, said that the allied governments had decided not yet to publish the peace terms in full, and, for reasons he could not give, considered any discussion of them undesirable at present. Nor was the government prepared to grant an early date for discussing the League of Nations part of the treaty.

Sir Auckland Geddes said that the coal output continued to show a decrease and that while the effect of shorter working hours must be awaited before answering definitely, he greatly feared it would be necessary either to reduce the coal supply for industry or domestic use, or further to limit the quantity exported.

Captain Guest announced that the Bolsheviks having adopted poison gas on the northern front, steps were being taken to retaliate.

SEDITION LAW OF MONTANA UPHELD

HELENA, Montana—The Montana Supreme Court yesterday upheld the constitutionality of the State Sedition Act, after a verdict affirming the right of the State to legislate on sedition and free speech as long as such legislation does not interfere with similar federal legislation. Approximately 50 persons are now serving sentences under the State Sedition Act, consequently the decision is of importance.

COMMISSIONER REACHES PARIS

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—(French Wireless Service)—Eugene Regnault, French High Commissioner to Siberia, has arrived in Paris from Vladivostok. He came through China on his way home.



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THE WINDOW OF THE WORLD

Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over sea,
Down the river flowing free
Towards its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

The Chinese Labor Corps

Of all the changes made in individuals by the war there are probably none more striking than those of the people of China are now noting in the returning Chinese who served in the war zone under the standard of the Chinese Labor Corps. Something like 100,000 Chinese worked for the allied nations at all kinds of labor connected with the progress of the war in France and Belgium, earning all told the estimated sum of £6,000,000, practically all of which returns to their native country. Taken from various parts of China, they were put under military discipline, taught efficiency according to western standards, and subjected to conditions of life in an altogether different human environment, that has, so to speak, "made new men of them." The question that the best thought of China is now considering is what shall be done with them, and plans are being discussed to keep these former members of the Chinese Labor Corps together and use their improved capabilities on government work. Even if they scatter, however, these 100,000 western trained workers will surely be an influence for good in the life of the Nation.

Stranger Than Fiction

Among the advertisements on the first page of an Australian rural newspaper appears one tradesman's praise of the "beautiful fresh bread" he distributes, and another tradesman's acclaim of the "beautiful Cavendish bananas" he has for sale. After reading further and finding with relief that at least one individual deals in "beautiful art" in this day of post-postism, one is naturally led to wonder just when Lewis Carroll was exercising his imagination, and when he was merely setting down faithfully what he had heard when he penned such poems of praise as that Alice in Wonderland lyric which concludes:

Soup of the evening,
Beautiful soup.

Preserving Chilkat

The phonograph has been requisitioned to preserve the tribal language and folk songs of the Chilkat Indians of Alaska. Louis Shotridge, a member of that tribe, has recently returned to the United States after an absence of four years in Alaska, in the interests of the University Museum at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He has devoted this time to studying the language, traditions and customs of his people, as well as to collecting their folk songs. Shotridge is the first Indian sent on such an enterprise. He has brought back many phonograph records of the Chilkat folk songs and ceremonial chants. Some of these will be transcribed into musical scores. The Chilkats are rapidly taking on the ways of civilization, and but for the work of Shotridge, their native folk songs might have completely disappeared in time. The Chilkats are fortunate people. What would many give to hear a phonographic record of English as spoken in the days of Chaucer, or the French of Molière's time.

The New Farm Hand

An unusual industry, perhaps unique, welcomes the return of peace and the resumption of agriculture at the town of Lurais in the Department of Indre-et-Loire, France. In this fertile department, whose name comes down from the days of Louis XIV, Mr. Jules Paillet manages a stock farm of tortoises, which he grows for distribution among French agriculturists. Mr. Paillet's tortoises are of a particular kind, native to Brenne and other parts of central France, and very useful as guardians of the farmers' crops. During the day the tortoise, a small fellow with a shell not more than seven or eight inches long at maturity, stays in one place, but at night he travels the fields like a watchman, and the farmers of Indre-et-Loire have found it well worth while to employ him in considerable numbers. The new farm hand hibernates in winter, going to bed in November and usually getting up in March. It must be added, however, that it is not wise to put tortoises in a garden unless one knows they are of the right kind for some very fond of growing vegetation themselves. Mr. Paillet is able to guarantee his tortoises, and therein lies his success as a tortoise-raiser.

English-Speaking Union

The English-Speaking Union, which was formed to draw together in the bond of comradeship the English-speaking peoples of the world, is, it appears, making most gratifying headway. At present the union is engaged in working out a scheme to link schools on both sides of the Atlantic

STEFANSSON TELLS OF HIS EXPEDITION

III

Parts I and II of this interview appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on May 19 and 20, 1919.

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OTTAWA, Ontario.—Perfection is not found among aboriginal races any more than among our own people, and it is naturally possible for a man of open mind and moderate ingenuity not only to learn in five years all the details of the very simple lives and methods of the Eskimo, but also, when once these have been learned, to improve upon them. Mr. Stefansson thinks, therefore, that not only he, himself, but a dozen or more of his companions are now able to travel more safely and make their living more easily in the Arctic, whether it be on sea or land, than the Eskimos.

"The Eskimos," he said, "are well known to have lived in the Arctic regions for at least 10,000 years. They bring up their children and take care of their aged with no greater difficulty than we, although the difficulties are of a different sort. Practically every polar explorer, who, like Peary, has dealt with them extensively, testifies that they are the jolliest and most contented people on earth. This, of course, does not apply to the civilized Eskimos, who have ten wants for every one they can satisfy, for the catch of furs is never enough to supply them with the sewing machines and the phonographs and the colored ribbon and the chewing gum and the chocolate and other things that they have recently learned to value. But before the white man came, they knew no food except flesh foods. They covered their bodies in the best way in the world and they commonly had plenty. And so it was with their houses and their fuel and their clothing, and, seeing that they were healthy and unaware that any food or climate or condition could be better than theirs, they had more of the conditions of happiness than we. They, therefore, laugh oftener per year and more sincerely than we, and lead lives which, although they horrify certain of our prim and pedantic countrymen, would have delighted Thoreau or John Muir or Emerson or Roosevelt. And seeing that the natives in the north lead lives in the main comfortable and happy, nothing but an attitude of mind can prevent a white man from being equally well off in the same place. All you need, therefore, is a frame of mind that makes you willing to go without operas and movies and daily papers. Equipped with that sort of a view of life and with a healthy body and cheerful disposition, you need little else to enable you to live safely and travel comfortably in the north.

THE WAYS OF THE HUMMING BIRD

From an article by Grace Sherwood, Jefferson, Ohio, in the Monthly Bulletin of the Massachusetts Audubon Society.

May 13, two days ahead of schedule time, a female hummingbird came to the yard. I put up the feeders, but she paid no attention to them, so I knew she was not of the "old gang." The bottles hung untouched two or three days, then feeding began. Whether some of last season's birds came, or the new ones caught the idea, I know not.

The 27th a male bird came and stayed all day, eating as one famished. He would eat until you wondered where he put it, go to a near-by twig, perch a few minutes, then back and at it again. For a few days I only saw him occasionally, then he concluded an unending supply of food was too good a thing to pass up; so he came regularly in spite of feminine opposition until the 1st of August, when I infer he went south. As I never saw but one male bird at a time, I fancied only one came. He was truly a charming fellow, and I named him Ephraim, thinking it neat but not gaudy, and "Eph," for short, convenient. I soon learned his footsteps, or wingbeats. August was a strenuous month for all concerned. As there are only two in the family, our sugar-ration would not supply all needs. Mother and I decided we were responsible for the birds and would feed them first. There are advantages in living in a hamlet, the neighbors all knew our troubles. One keeps bees; she brought some unsalable honey. Another had some maple sirup meet with an accident; she brought that. The grocer had a sack of sugar damaged in transit, and he brought that. So not a little stomach went empty.

I made up the food in a four-ounce bottle; many days I had to make twice in order to keep the small feeding bottles all week. I had eight out and found a hungry hummingbird could clean out a bottle two and one-fourth inches long. Sometimes a perching bird would run out its tongue an inch or more, anticipating that the food would be "licking good," I suppose. They fed often, all day, but from 5 o'clock in the evening until dark, reading or writing on our porch was not to be thought of, because of feeding and fighting.

They were so accustomed to me they hardly noticed me, except to scold me if I let a bottle get empty. They would come so near the vibration of their wings would ruffle my hair. Early in the season the ants got into the bottles, and I would have to change the location. The birds would go to every place where a feeder had been, then look around until they found the new location. When so many came, I did not stop to make holders, but took strings and tied the bottles up. After they would investigate a new bit of rag or string within sight.

The 9th of September the last bird ate a hearty breakfast, then started her airplane southward.

Two experiences of the season stand out in memory. One May morning I woke up at sunrise and looked down from a window on our lilac bush, an enormous white one. The top was a mass of blossoms with just a showing of light green leaves. Over this a male hummingbird darted in and out, often facing the east so the jewel on his throat caught the sunlight. A hummingbird, lilacs, and sunrise can make a "mountain moment."

THE MOTHER OF PARLIAMENTS

By SIR HENRY LUCY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England (April 15).—"E par si muove." The House of Lords on its own initiative has decided upon certain simple but effective reforms of procedure. This moss-grown system consecrated by the usages of centuries is in some respects incredibly unbusinesslike. The Lord Chancellor, in addition to the salary pertaining to ministerial office, draws an additional £4,000, nominally as Speaker of the House. Practically he has no more of the authority which buttresses the Chair in the House of Commons than has Black Rod or the Chief Door-keeper. He may not call a recalcitrant peer to order, nor may he even select one to take his turn in debate. If, as occasionally happens, two simultaneously arise with intent to speak and neither gives way, motion is formally made that Lord So-and-So be heard. If the adherents of Lord Such-and-Such demur, a division is called, and noble lords solemnly walk out to vote in contentious lobbies. It might reasonably be supposed that such a ridiculous situation once ensuing would put an end to any possibility of recurrence. The sense of humor is not a predominant feature of the House of Lords, whose reforming hand leaves this antiquity untouched.

Wasting Precious Time

Another course of procedure contrasting with House of Commons habits relates to questions. In the latter Chamber a question appearing on the paper and ministerial answer made there is an end of the matter, speech or argument on the part of the interrogator being strictly forbidden. In the Lords, when a question is put down, the inquiring peer may, and almost invariably does, enlarge upon it, his speech opening an important debate of considerable length. Indeed he may, if he please, interpolate a second oration.

Upon consideration this has proved too much even for the patience of noble lords and their sense of the sanctity of methods of conducting business approved by their fathers and, as far as a select circle is concerned, their grandfathers, or even great-grandfathers. It is true that the reform suggested by the select committee appointed to consider the matter is not revolutionary in character. They content themselves with recommending that a peer having put a question should make a second speech only at the close of the debate, in rejoinder to controversial points raised. But that is something gained. They further suggest that the House of Commons custom of being content with answers on other than urgent questions being circulated with the votes, so saving valuable time, might be adopted.

Pessimism Wrong

As pessimism regarding the north has in the past been invariably wrong, Mr. Stefansson thought it a reasonable guess that pessimism regarding the north of Canada is wrong also. And in his case this was more than a guess, for each addition to his knowledge of the north had deepened his conviction of its potential value. Most of the great advances of the world were, however, unforeseeable, and he thought it would be foolish for anyone even to guess what the main importance of northern Canada would be a hundred years from now. But there was considerable probability that 50 years from now the northern half of Canada would have its main value in the production of meat and wool from reindeer and musk ox. He thought the fisheries of the ocean and such lakes as Great Bear and Great Slave may be second in importance, and the mineral resources very likely third.

He considers it to be a misfortune that so much of northern Canada is covered by forests which in some river valleys run far north of the Arctic circle and almost down to tidewater. Where these forests are confined to the river beds they are of great value as shelter and building material and fuel for the owners of herds of reindeer or musk oxen feeding on the grassy uplands on either side. But in the vicinity of the Arctic circle and south of it where they become continuous and spread over much of the land intervening between the valleys, they become a drawback rather than an advantage. He did not mean to say that they were of no value, but merely that a square mile of grass land is, so far as he could see, much more open to rapid economic development than a square mile of comparatively small spruce, for the same reason that has made Manitoba more easy to develop than western Ontario.

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Art Sauce

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Up to the outbreak of war its attitude on public affairs was simple and direct. It gave unvarying support to a Conservative ministry when in office, and when in opposition it was uniform in hostility to measures introduced by successors of Liberal politics. Since the new Parliament met the Unionist majority, overwhelming in number, has on more than one occasion displayed a nice discrimination in dealing with the conduct of a government which, though it includes several of its own leaders, is tainted with radicalism at the fountainhead.

A notable instance is forthcoming in respect of the Slough motor scandal. That is the sort of thing noble lords are not disposed to concern themselves about, when among persons responsible for it are statesmen like Mr. Balfour, Mr. Walter Long, Mr. Bonar Law and Lord Curzon. On this occasion they positively shouldered the Commons aside and appointed a select committee to inquire into the whole business 24 hours before the Commons, bent on the same errand, arrived at the same conclusion. The consequence is that the committee now getting to work is a joint affair, with a peer as chairman, the lords taking the lead, having been first in the field. For business purposes the arrangement is excellent and may serve to induce the lords further to assert themselves.

A Lofly Answer

Moving spirits in this new departure are those middle-aged young statesmen Lord Salisbury and Lord Middleton. Both have had the advantage of training in the House of Commons. One as eldest son of Prime Minister of the day held office as Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs. In this connection his memory is "kept green by an answer given in reply to a question from the benches opposite. Asked whether steps were being taken to consolidate by treaty friendly relations with Japan, he loftily replied: "It is our duty to grant treaties not to ask for them." This flash of diplomatic tactics was too much even for the paternal prejudice of his father, who with the premiership conducted the business of the Foreign Office. Lord Cranborne, as he was called at the time was shortly after relieved from duties at the Foreign Office, to the profound chagrin of the Irish members and a group of Radicals who delighted to "draw" him at question time.

Lord Middleton, St. John Brodrik in the nineties, awoke one morning to find himself famous, having turned out Lord Rosebery's government on an accusation of criminal neglect in allowing the supply of cordite to run dangerously low. In due time he rose to the headship of the War Office in Mr. Balfour's first ministry and was there at the time when outbreak of the Boer War led to discovery of a condition of unpreparedness that nearly led to the loss of Cape Colony. When Mr. Asquith formed the first coalition government, these statesmen were not invited to join it, an inexplicable oversight not remedied when Mr. Lloyd George took the helm. This leaves them at leisure to form an independent party in the House of Lords, which is chiefly responsible for the current stirring of its willom sluggish depths.

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A Note of Modernity

In matters other than procedure—the House of Lords testifies to the awakening of a new spirit of modernity.



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The Kind You
Used
Before the War
Made from the finest selected wheat
There is nothing just like
KING ARTHUR FLOUR



MADE of left-over roast beef—it can be more delicious than it was yesterday if into it you put a tablespoonful of that rich, Frenchy

Art Sauce

LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 733)

The Negroes and Africa

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

The writer has often been thinking of the fast development of the colored race in the United States. About 12 years ago, their laugh and loud talking on the street were annoying, but now they behave beautifully. Then their conscience about themselves enforced them to act ridiculously, but today their only division from the white is their color.

Any working immigrant is familiar with self-conscious division, which divides him from the people he is an immigrant with. The difference is that the white immigrant learns his adopted country's language and ways in some future which relates him to the people to some extent, but the division of the colored and white will extend in a continual colored immigration feeling.

At this wonderful time in internal and external affairs of the world, when it seems that the honest separation of the chaff from the wheat has really begun, and the enslaved nations and peoples mentally and physically are struggling out of their slavery into the liberty of God's created man, cannot then this separation free the freeborn African natives from the slavery of selfishness and creed, and give them their liberty and their own country?

Africa is rich and the United States colored people could make their ancestral home, unchained by the white man, like they are here in their immigration. Their talents could serve the world, who knows how?

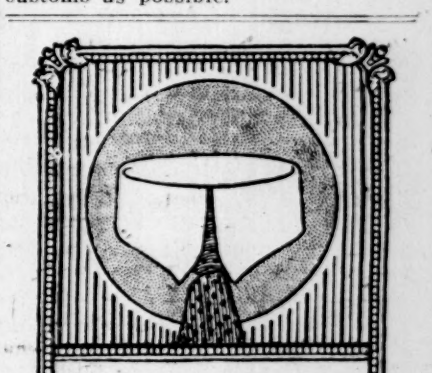
(Signed) ALVINA SIREN.

New York City.

BELGIUM ON DETROIT STAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

DETROIT, Michigan.—Members of Detroit's Belgian colony will take part in the series of plays being given by members of the city's alien population as part of an Americanization program. Henry B. van Slambrouck, Belgian consul at Detroit, is the author of the play, "The Traitor." An earnest effort will be made to portray as much of Belgian life, scenes, and customs as possible.



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INVESTIGATION OF STREET RAILWAYS

President Wilson Approves Plan of Cabinet Members for a Commission—Industry Said to Be Virtually Bankrupt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, and William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, having recommended appointment of a commission to make a thorough investigation of the franchise and operating conditions of the street railways of the country, President Wilson yesterday called his approval and asked them to submit to him as soon as possible their suggestions for the personnel of the proposed commission.

The letter of the two cabinet officers to the President stated that the street railway problem had assumed proportions which warranted the prompt attention of the federal government.

"Already 50 or more urban systems, representing a considerable percentage of the total electric railway mileage of the country are in the hands of receivers," it reported. "The communities affected are among the most important—New York, Providence, Buffalo, New Orleans, Denver, St. Louis, Birmingham, Montgomery, Pittsburgh, Des Moines, Ft. Wayne, St. Paul, Spokane, Chattanooga."

Industry Virtually Bankrupt

"Other large systems are on the verge of insolvency, for the industry as a whole is virtually bankrupt. The continued shrinkage in the value of hundreds of millions of electric railway securities held by savings banks, national banks, life insurance companies, and by the public at large threatens to embarrass the Nation's financial operations. Furthermore, the withdrawal of this industry's buying power, which is said to rank third in magnitude, involves the unsettling of collateral industries, naturally entailing labor dislocation that will affect hundreds of thousands of employees."

"The return to normal conditions is being hampered and the efforts of the government to avert strained conditions in finance, labor, and commerce are being less fruitful of satisfactory results than should be expected if some solution of the electric railway problem were in view."

A thorough investigation of general franchise and operating conditions in their relation to rates, including service-at-cost plans, state and municipal taxation, local paving requirements and internal economies that may be effected, was proposed as the first step in a solution, and the appointment of a federal board or commission was recommended whose duty it shall be to study and report upon the entire problem in order that the state and municipal authorities and others concerned may have the benefit of full information and of any conclusions or recommendations that may be formulated. If such an appointment were made before June 30, the President's contingency fund could be used to defray the expenses, about \$10,000.

Proposed Method of Choice

It was proposed that a commission be made of one representative of each of the following groups: Treasury Department or War Finance Corporation; Department of Commerce; Department of Labor; National Association of State Commissioners; American Cities League of Mayors; Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees; American Electric Railway Association; and Investment Bankers Association of America.

Appeal to the commission would be open to a street railway company, a local government or representatives of the public. The board would make recommendations but would not have specific power of enforcement.

RETAIL HARDWARE REPORT SUBMITTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Cambridge, Massachusetts Office
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—An average net profit of 6 per cent on the sales is reported by the Bureau of Business Research of Harvard University as a result of its investigation of operating expenses and profits in the retail hardware trade. The figures were obtained from 218 retail hardware stores in 39 states and Canada. The report covers the war years 1919 and 1918. The average figure for total expense in retail hardware stores during this period was found to be 29.6 per cent of the sales. The average rate of stock-turn was 1.8 times a year. Similar figures are given in the report for each item of profit and expense.

"These figures can be used by any hardware retailer as a guide with which to compare his own results,"

was the opinion expressed by Melvin T. Copeland, director of the bureau. "All the statements have been adjusted to the uniform accounting system that is being introduced in the trade, so that they tally with each other. This inquiry has brought out the fact that the average investment in merchandise, owing primarily to higher prices, was about 5 per cent greater in retail hardware stores in January, 1919, than in January, 1918. It has shown, furthermore, that in stores with an annual volume of business of \$50,000, the expenses, in percentage of sales, are generally as low as in stores with sales amounting to over \$100,000 a year.

"These are, of course, only the first results of the bureau's study of the retail hardware business. This research will be continued for some time, in order to follow the course of operating expenses from year to year, and also to obtain information regarding the best methods of store management. This is part of our general plan of study of retail and wholesale business in connection with the work of the Harvard Business School."

ARMY TO TAKE ON EDUCATIVE WORK

Transfer of Control by Y. M. C. A. Is to Become Effective Soon, Military Paper Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Transfer of the educational work of the American expeditionary force from the Y. M. C. A. to the army is to become effective soon, according to the last issue of the Stars and Stripes.

"The army educational commission, which is now composed largely of distinguished educators from the United States, who have the status of Y. M. C. A. workers, will, it is believed, not be altered in make-up," says the soldiers' paper. "Its civilian members will be militarized and will wear a uniform with special insignia."

"The commission was brought to France at the expense of the Y. M. C. A., and its members and personnel are being paid by that organization. In a letter to all members of the educational staff of the association, E. C. Carter, chief secretary of the Y. M. C. A. of the American expeditionary force, says of the transfer:

"The Y. M. C. A. undertook the responsibility of establishing an educational system for the American expeditionary force at a period when the army itself had to dedicate its entire personnel and resources to crushing Prussianism. The Y. M. C. A. was able to draw upon the American public for men and women who were not available for direct military service, who could assist the army materially in building up a simple educational system, which could be practicable during hostilities and which could be expanded when fighting ceased. A demobilization educational program could only be made possible if a substantial educational machine were built up during the period of active operations."

"The American expeditionary force is now prepared to take over the control and responsibility from the Y. M. C. A. for the work of the army educational commission," the announcement continues. "Although we realize that each member of the educational staff originally enlisted in the Y. M. C. A. we are so eager that the aim of this great educational program be attained that we urge upon all the members of the staff to continue the work under the direct auspices of the army and to render a great service to the American soldiers by supporting this work with the same loyalty and enthusiasm that they have given it while under the control of the Y. M. C. A."

GERMAN DYE IMPORTS TO BE RESTRICTED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The importation of German dyes will be prohibited except to the extent that they are needed in the United States, the War Trade Board announced. To determine the extent they are needed, the board has appointed an advisory committee of eight members, four representing dye producers and four consumers.

MORE TROOPS REACH NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Several motor-truck companies, company H, of the one hundred and sixty-second infantry and four casual companies arrived at this port yesterday on the Rochambeau from Havre. Nearly 2000 men of the twenty-ninth (Blue and Gray) division, largely from New Jersey and Maryland, arrived on the transport Iowan. More troops arrived on the Arizona and Siboney, including units of the thirty-third division originally the Illinois national guard.

CHINESE SOCIETY FOR TARIFF REFORM

Delegates Chosen to Present Demand to Peace Conference—Onerous Duties, It Is Alleged, Have Retarded Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—China's demand for the promotion of her tariff to the equity enjoyed by other countries, it is expected, will be presented to the Peace Conference by her delegation at Paris. Y. C. Yang, who, with Sze Liao-Tseng, was appointed by a Chinese society organized for the promotion of Chinese tariff reform, to make a representation on the subject before the delegation, is now in the United States on his way to Paris for that purpose. Mr. Sze will leave China later.

The society was organized at Shanghai last January on recommendation of all the Chambers of Commerce of China, according to Mr. Yung, with Mr. Chang-Chien, former Minister for Agriculture and Commerce, as president. In February he wired President Wilson for support in this matter.

"What the society for the promotion of international equitableness in tariffs believes China needs is a radical reform of her tariff," according to Mr. Chin Chu, who has taken his Ph.D. degree at Columbia University.

Free-Trade Policy

"What China asks for," he says, "is the restoration of her sovereign authority, which has been gradually lost by previous treaties, and the removal of the onerous and humiliating provisions thereof. At the same time the Chinese Government and people wish to strive to promote and facilitate international trade and to cement friendly relations between this country and foreign nations. As a manifestation of our wish, we, the Chinese merchants, shall strongly advocate that China's economic policy at present should be for free trade rather than for protection."

"It is an unfortunate coincidence that all tariff stipulations in China governing not only imports, but also exports have been inserted in the treaties. The evil results of such conventional tariffs have been sufficiently discussed. This state of affairs has been going on for the last 70 or 80 years, and should not be allowed to continue any longer, since it is fatal to China's development and calamitous to the rest of the world economically as well as politically."

"After the restoration of the tariff right, China should still refrain from trying to adopt any general protective policy, although the duties should be somewhat increased, mainly for revenue purposes, and the uniform tariff schedule should be modified in accordance with the nature and quality of goods. Instead of being taxed at 5 per cent ad valorem, the goods of which China has urgent need may be exempt from any duty and their trade be thus greatly facilitated."

Taxation System Criticized

"That the likin is one of the worst systems of taxation the world has ever had and that this tax has been destroying a considerable portion of China's trade, both domestic and foreign is too well known a fact. But China is a country of vast potential, though not realized wealth. She has a most fertile soil, immense mineral resources, a benign climate and a hard working and frugal population. By striking off the existing fetters, especially of inconvenient and oppressive taxes, there is no reason why China cannot become a prosperous country. With the growing prosperity of this country, the foreign trade cannot but be enhanced."

"The existence of export duties in China has greatly retarded the export trade, and consequently the general prosperity of the country. The collection of taxes would certainly obstruct the industries of the Chinese people and discourage them from entering certain branches of business which might give maintenance and employment to great multitudes. Such taxes are frequently so much more burdensome to the native population than they are beneficial to foreigners. The abandonment or reduction of most

of the export duties in China will mean the supply of cheaper raw materials to foreign nations. Moreover, in order to promote the foreign trade, especially the import trade, it is necessary to increase the number of people to facilitate export trade and encourage native industries.

"In a word, the expectation of China is simply to remove the unjust and injurious provisions of the previous treaties and to make the Chinese tariff in accord with reason and economic principles. We, therefore, hope that the associated allied governments will agree to forgo their treaty privileges and restore to China the same right of fiscal autonomy as is enjoyed by themselves as well as other independent nations, so that we may develop our industries, manufactures and natural resources, become better consumers of the world's commodities and contribute our share to the progress and civilization of mankind."

SHIPPING BOARD INQUIRY ASKED

Massachusetts Representative Wants to Know About Its Operations—Reforms Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—An investigation of the United States Shipping Board and its subsidiary, the Emergency Fleet Corporation, by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the House, is sought by William S. Greene, Representative from Massachusetts. In a bill introduced yesterday, Mr. Greene outlined the main features of the investigation and his proposals for reforms as follows:

1. Establishment of the business of the board upon a sounder basis by the elimination of what he terms theoretical practices.

2. Repeal of war powers given to the board through the President or otherwise, to the end that the business of shipbuilding and building up of commerce may be conducted according to approved policies of private initiative.

3. An examination of the relations of the railroads to water transportation, to determine if there is illegal or undesirable control of the one by the other.

4. The sale of all ships owned by the government to private interests and the abandonment of government ownership.

5. An inquiry into the navigation laws of the United States, to see if a revision is required to give the merchant marine a better chance to compete with other nations.

6. Consideration of a proposal to concentrate all efforts to extend the foreign commerce of the United States in one national agency, rather than through many public and private agencies, as at present.

An investigation will be made by the Senate, unless an agreement is reached to combine the investigations in one joint commission.

The intention of the members seeking the investigation is to determine if extravagance prevailed in the management of the board and why it was subjected to so much criticism during the war for slowness in producing results.

HARRIMAN SHIPYARD WORKERS ON STRIKE

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Six thousand employees of the Merchant Shipbuilding Corporation, whose plant is at Harriman, Pennsylvania, on the Delaware River, struck yesterday in protest against uncertainty and delay in settling labor disputes. They say that when disputes have arisen the question has been shifted between shipyard officials and the Emergency Fleet Corporation, with neither side accepting the responsibility. The strikers comprise the force of shipbuilders, riveters and assembly men.

CLEVELAND SOCIALISTS HELD

CLEVELAND, Ohio—C. E. Ruthenberg, Thomas Clifford, and J. J. Fried, Socialist leaders charged with assault to kill as the outcome of the Red riots on May 1, were bound over yesterday to the grand jury by Judge Howells and bonds fixed at \$2000 in the case of each.

FIUME COMPROMISE REPORTED REFUSED

Italian Bureau of Information in New York City Declares Italy Bases Stand on the Vote of Inhabitants of the City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—"The much debated question regarding the Italian city of Fiume has been settled absolutely and irrevocably, so far as Italy is concerned. Italy has emphatically declined any compromise whereby, through political bargaining, the people of Fiume would be thrown overboard and thereby would be forced to turn over their city, with its valuable public utilities, their business enterprises and their homes, to the governmental guardianship of a Jugoslav kingdom which is not even organized as yet."

This definite statement comes from official Italian sources to the Italian bureau of information which is maintained here by the Italian Government. It is flatly made, according to the bureau, and regardless of unofficial cables from Paris published Monday afternoon alleging that the Fiume incident will soon be settled by some new form of compromise.

"Italy's unshakable refusal to accept a political bargain or compromise, and thus throw Fiume overboard, comes as a result of an election held on the American plan by the people of Fiume on Oct. 30, 1918, two months before the American delegates started for the Peace Conference and nearly three months before the first meeting," says the bureau.

"At this election, held openly in support of President Wilson's pronouncement for self-determination, the people of Fiume by an overwhelming majority decided to reunite themselves with Italy and raised the Italian flag over their City Hall. When the Peace Conference met they chose one of their aldermen, Dr. Gino Antoni, together with the Mayor of Fiume, the president of the National Council and the deputy of Fiume to the Hungarian Diet, to proceed to Paris to explain the results of the election and to say the people had formally declared their willingness to have the city a free port."

"This news is related in a statement signed by Dr. Antoni, who was received by President Wilson, to whom he made these explanations. For some unknown reason, news of these happenings did not get to the American newspapers and Dr. Antoni with his associates crossed the Atlantic to place their statement before the American people."

LEGION POST DENIES ANTI-DRY ACT VOTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—President Theodore Roosevelt Post No. 1 of the American Legion has been organized here, and one of its first actions was the adoption of a resolution deploring misleading statements in the press, credited to one of its members, and

apparently intended to convey the impression that a poll or straw vote of the delegates at the St. Louis caucus on candidates for the presidential nomination for 1920 was taken, and also that the caucus took action looking toward the modification of the Federal Prohibition Act.

The post denies both these implications, saying no action was taken on prohibition and that the figures given out about nominees for the presidency were not obtained by a poll, but were merely a personal guess, with no reasonable basis for an estimate.

Major Cornelius W. Wickersham has been chosen president of the post.

PRINCE OF WALES TO VISIT CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
OTTAWA, Ontario—Sir Thomas White, the acting Prime Minister of Canada, announced in the House of Commons yesterday that a message from the King of England had been received by the Governor in Council announcing that the Prince of Wales would leave London in August for Ottawa, where he would perform the ceremony of opening the new Parliament buildings. It is understood that he will also open the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto.

LARGE INCREASES IN NEW YORK CITY RENTS

NEW YORK, New York—Testimony that New York City rents had increased 20 to 120 per cent was given yesterday by Nathan Hirsch, chairman of the Mayor's committee on rent profiteering, at a state legislative committee inquiry.

LAUNCHING OF THE POLIAS

NEW YORK, New York—The concrete ship Polias will be launched tomorrow at Long Island City. It is of 3500 tons dead weight, with a total displacement of 6300 tons, length over all of 231 feet 9 inches, beam of 46 feet and depth of 26 feet 6 inches. The vessel was named by Mrs. Woodrow Wilson.

SUFFRAGE COMES AT ONCE TO FRONT

Mann Resolution to Be Called Up Today in the United States House of Representatives—Senate Action Soon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Before President Wilson's recommendation of suffrage for women was read in the House of Representatives yesterday, James R. Mann, Representative from Illinois, reported that his joint resolution providing for the submission of a constitutional amendment for equal suffrage had been approved by the Committee on Woman Suffrage, and Frank W. Mondell, Republican floor leader, served notice that it would be called up for passage today.

Mr. Mann and Mr. Mondell were confident that the resolution would pass today unless its opponents employed obstructive tactics not foreseen by them. The haste of the Republicans in passing this resolution was shown in the action of the committee in reporting before the Democratic members had been appointed. Mr. Mann asked unanimous consent for two of the prospective minority members to file dissenting views. These representatives were Frank Clark of Florida and E. W. Saunders of Virginia.

Joseph Walsh, Representative from Massachusetts, objected to the transference of the resolution from the Judiciary Committee, to which it had been assigned yesterday, to the Committee on Woman Suffrage of which Mr. Mann is chairman, but his motion was lost by a vote of 211 to 12.

The early adoption of this resolution by the Senate is believed to be likely by suffrage leaders. A. A. Jones of New Mexico gave notice in the Senate that he would call it up at an early date.

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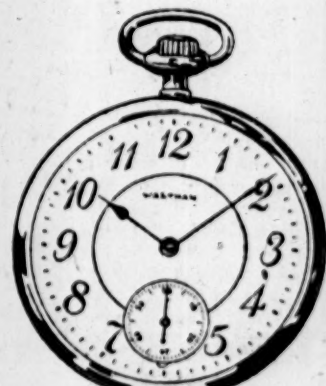
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CONFERENCES IN INDUSTRIES URGED

United States Labor Leader Says Solution of Much of Problem Lies in Cooperation Between Employer and Employee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—After practical experience, in his own trade, of benefits of cooperation between employer and employee, Matthew Woll, president of the International Photo-Engravers Union, as well as of the International Allied Printing Trades Association, has come to the conclusion that the best means of solving the larger aspects of the problem of Capital and Labor is for employers in each industry to organize to confer with the organized employees in that industry, and jointly determine the conditions and requirements of production and employment and trade practices which should prevail.

Mr. Woll is convinced, so he told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, that the fairness inherent in men would insure the public against excessive and exorbitant prices, as the workmen would not permit the employer to profiteer. He said that while the workers realized that no business could afford the wage earners a proper wage and wholesome working conditions where competition between employers has forced the industry to the door of bankruptcy, they also realized that to permit the employer, and to help him secure, an exorbitant price for what they jointly produced, would result to the great injury of all and force the public to reduce its consumption or supply its wants and needs through other methods of production. As Mr. Woll put it, he had confidence in democracy in industry to insure fair play, and particularly so if the matter of price fixing came up in conference between the men and their employers.

Information as to Costs

Ultimately, Mr. Woll foresaw some governing body would be necessary to supply information as to costs of production in some industries. In his own trade, in which labor constituted the chief ingredient of costs, the cost element of the problem was not difficult to figure, although it had proved a most difficult task to impress employers with the urgent need of determining their cost of production.

The president of the International Allied Printing Trades Association said this proposal lay along the lines of the Whitley councils in England. He felt American Labor could profit much by studying what was developing there.

Any such procedure would of course necessitate the repeal of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. Mr. Woll said he heartily favored the finish of this law. Anti-combination laws in many of the states would also have to be repealed. This would all prove a difficult task, because what he termed false notions and erroneous conceptions had been formed by the general public on this kind of legislation.

"The Sherman Anti-Trust Law has really operated to the advantage of the trusts," said Mr. Woll. "It has not dissolved them. It has prevented the combination of smaller and weaker independents whose only safeguard against powerful competition with the great trusts was in uniting with each other against these trusts. As a matter of fact, our anti-trust legislation has proven a most powerful instrument in the hands of our large capitalistic enterprises to stifle competition, force smaller concerns to sell out to the trusts or be bankrupted, and to destroy the organization of the wage earners in protecting and promoting their conditions of employment. I am in favor of government interference in business to the smallest possible extent. The problems of business can best be worked out, in my judgment, by the men and the management acting jointly with each other through their respective associations and organizations."

Keeping Employees Informed

Mr. Woll dwelt on the value of the management keeping its employees informed as to the business. He said such knowledge would remove much unrest resulting from ignorance of employees as to the general facts relating to their particular craft and industry.

The trade union man related that in his own business employers had been competing against each other with such results that bankruptcy was staring many in the face, that profits had changed into losses, and that there was not a sufficient income to pay the employees a fair wage. Employees thereupon got together and agreed to work for no one, as he put it, who would

sell the result of their services in such a manner and under such conditions as would endanger their welfare and continued employment under unfair working conditions. Thus they brought the employers together, stabilized their craft and calling, and brought in a sufficient income to pay themselves a living wage, and to make a fair return to the management, and on the investment in the industry. This arrangement in the photo-engraving craft between the employers and employees had been attacked in the courts. The court not only ruled that photo-engravers sold their services and not a commodity, but in addition, remarked Mr. Woll, complimented the photo-engravers' union for the prudent policy it had outlined, and for the general improved industrial relation it had established. Mr. Woll would simply extend this procedure to industry in general.

Mr. Woll is a member of the National War Labor Board, assistant to Mr. Gompers as chairman of the committee on labor of the Council of National Defense, and during Mr. Gompers' absence in Europe, edited the American Federationist, official organ of the American Federation of Labor. He is also president of the Labor Press Association of America.

DANGER OF GENERAL STRIKES EMPHASIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The danger and futility of general strikes promoted by irresponsible radicals were emphasized by some of the delegates at a recent meeting of the Boston Central Labor Union when the point was brought up during an attempt to have delegates of outside trade organizations seated with the present Mooney committee. The motion was defeated and one of the delegates said that it appeared to him that there was something more than the interests of Mooney and Billings behind the movement. Bolshevism and I. W. W.-ism were roundly denounced as contrary to the ideals for which trade unions stand.

P. Harry Jennings, one of the delegates, urged that the committee go along as now constituted without injecting anything else into it. He asked if the advocates of the motion wanted another Seattle fiasco with their recommendation for general strikes all over the country beginning July 4.

One of the delegates said that they did want another Seattle strike, but that this one would not be a fiasco. To this Mr. Jennings replied that he regarded it as criminal to advocate general strikes with their consequent suffering, especially when no preparation for such a movement had been made and there were no well-defined plans known as to how it would be conducted.

NEW YORK TEACHERS SALARY BILL SIGNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ALBANY, New York—A. E. Smith, Governor of New York, has signed the bill granting salary increases to 53,000 public-school teachers in this State. The bill establishes the rule of equal pay for women teachers and corrects discriminations. It is expected to fill the many vacancies in the teaching staff caused by higher compensation in other occupations. The bill raises the salaries an average of \$100.

"I have yet to meet the taxpayer who would admit that the education of our children should not be put above a mere matter of dollars and cents," says the Governor. "The cost of this measure cannot be spoken of in the same breath as that of road improvement, canal construction and other activities of the State, for which many millions are appropriated. The public schools must be adequately supported if they are to remain the bulwark of the Nation, and their success is dependent upon the number and ability of our teachers."

ONE BIG UNION FOR RAILWAY MEN URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Radical elements in the convention of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks succeeded in having adopted several resolutions expressing extreme sentiments. Among them was a proposal for a single large industrial union of all railway workers.

Government ownership of certain public utilities was also advocated, as well as the initiative, referendum, and recall, a tax on land values and a graduated tax up to 90 per cent on incomes of more than \$20,000 a year. Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads, addressing the convention, yesterday, warned against precipitate increase in railroad rates that might increase living costs.

ST. LOUIS MAKES BID FOR TWENTY SHIPS

First Direct Offer Received by Shipping Board, Which Acts at Once to Fill Transportation Needs of Middle West Section

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Representatives of the shipbuilding yards of the Atlantic Coast, Gulf and Great Lakes have been in conference with members of the Emergency Fleet Corporation and officials of the United States Shipping Board, and representatives from the Pacific Coast yards are on their way for the same purpose.

Every one is asked to tell his problems and troubles, and the fact is plainly stated that peace conditions must now be met. This means readjustment. In the yards where larger ships can be undertaken, owners are willing to make concessions for the sake of future work. Weak yards that were nursed along with government help during the war will have to get along without assistance and go out of business if they cannot stand alone. Builders are asked to give fair prices, and that is what those who have been in conference here have gone home to figure on.

The Great Lakes yards are probably in the worst position, as they will have no great market for the kind of ships they can build in their yards.

A telegram was received yesterday by the Shipping Board from the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce and the Mississippi Valley and Trading Company, offering to purchase or charter 20 8000-ton steamships for the purpose of carrying the exports of that part of the country to the markets of the world.

The telegram was signed by Joseph W. Folk, former Governor, as general counsel of the Chamber of Commerce; by Jackson Johnson, president of that organization, and by F. E. Cramer, president of the Mississippi Valley Trading and Navigation Company.

Mr. Hurley replied: "This is the first direct bid we have received for ships, and I want to congratulate you on the fine spirit which prompted your great organization in recognizing that the way to move your exports is to buy your own ships. We will hold a special meeting of the United States Shipping Board within a few days and advise you further as to what we can do toward cooperating with you in your endeavor to charter or buy these ships."

The Shipping Board took immediate action toward making ready to supply the needs of St. Louis in the matter of tonnage. It directed the operating department and the construction division to have their experts begin at once on the work of planning a fleet suitable for the requirements of this mid-west city and to recommend a type best adapted for the class of exports outlined in the telegram.

This offer was used to offset, to some extent, the charge that the Shipping Board was about to sell 500 ships to "eastern interests."

LABOR PARTY'S NEXT CONFERENCE

Resolutions Include Demand to Withdraw the British Troops From the Russian Front

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LONDON, England—The nineteenth annual conference of the Labor Party will be held at the Palladium in Southport on June 25, 26, and 27. Included in the agenda, which has now been published, are a series of amendments to the party constitution. In the course of a statement in reference to these, Mr. Arthur Henderson, the secretary, remarks that upon reviewing the effect of the general election upon the financial position of the party, the executive have decided that constitutional amendments respecting affiliation fees and

contributions to candidates from party funds are imperative. It is proposed that contributions of affiliated societies shall be increased from 2d. to 3d. a member, and that the grants to parliamentary candidates shall cease.

To Oppose Intervention

Among the general resolutions on the agenda is a series against allied intervention in Russia. The first of them, in the name of the Manchester and Salford (Central) Labor Party, calls upon the government to withdraw British troops from all parts of Russia immediately; requests the Labor group in the House of Commons to continue to press forward this demand; and failing satisfaction on these lines requires the executive of the Labor Party to enter into communication with the industrial Labor movement with a view to ascertaining what action can be usefully taken to support this demand by industrial means.

The resolution of the Independent Labor Party "expresses its pleasure that the International Conference at Berne has been an unanswerable condemnation in particular of those governments who opposed and finally prevented the proposed meeting at Stockholm." It proposes that further steps should be taken at once to reconstruct the International on a permanent basis, and declares it to be necessary that every section of the Socialist and Labor movements should be duly represented at all international conferences, and that all national committees representative of the International should be composed of all sections of the movement, so as to safeguard the rights of minorities and secure democratic expression of opinion and policy.

Land Nationalization Favored

There are five resolutions on the agenda against conscription. Both the Miners Federation of Great Britain and the Independent Labor Party demand the nationalization of the land. The miners' resolution urges the government "to bring forward as early as possible some scheme for the nationalization of land so as to abolish the present unjust system of land ownership and land leasing, thereby enabling the Nation to utilize our land resources to the best advantage of the people generally."

The National Union of General Workers puts forward a comprehensive resolution on education, and the Independent Labor Party is responsible for an equally comprehensive resolution on national finance.

There are three resolutions demanding the release of political prisoners. One of them urges the national executive and the parliamentary members to approach the Trade Union Congress Parliamentary Committee with a view to effective joint action to this end. The Derby Labor Party is of opinion that women magistrates should be appointed to every county and borough bench throughout the United Kingdom. The Amalgamated Association of Beaters, Twisters, Drawers, and Machine Workers wants any person having no situation to be assured either by the government or by the trade concerned of a weekly wage of 85 per cent of wage earned when in full employment.

A special conference on the work of women in the Labor Party will be held at Southport on June 24.

WELLAND CANAL WAGE SCALE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WELLAND, Ontario—Workers on the Welland Ship Canal are urging a revision of the present wage scale and the adoption of a 44-hour week. Bridge and structural iron workers are asking 85 cents an hour, blacksmiths 80 cents, carpenters 70 cents, electricians 80 cents, machinists 80 cents, painters 80 cents, steam shovel and dredge engineers \$212 a month, crane men \$162 a month, firemen \$127 a month, steam and operating engineers, drag line and cable ways \$212 a month, locomotive cranes, orange peels and clam shells \$7.50 a day, two-drum hoists \$7 a day, steam and electrical locomotives, compressors, pile drivers, rapid unloaders, spreaders, steam rollers \$6 a day, firemen, watchmen, pump men \$5 a day, plumbers and steamfitters 80 cents an hour, helpers 65 cents an hour.

MANUFACTURERS ASK EFFICIENCY

Just Return for High Wages, Says Head of National Association—Business Demands Relief From Federal Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That the new Congress would bring about an early and proper end of government operation of privately-owned utilities, decrease in expenditures; modification in method and reduction in the rates of taxation levied on industrial initiative and enterprise, and the adoption of a definite, cooperative and constructive policy toward the business interests of the country was the hope expressed by Stephen C. Mason, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, in his annual address yesterday.

Mr. Mason said he believed he voiced the feelings of many manufacturers in saying that "what we hope for is not more legislation, but proper relief from much existing and unwise legislation of a restrictive, discouraging character, the enactment of which was predicated upon a misinformed public opinion or a false notion of economics."

Cost of Living

The cost of living, he continued, now hung "upon the peg of \$2.26," and while this seemed an excellent "policy to catch the farmer vote," it seemed doubtful whether it would work that way with factory and mill employees. The only just and logical way to handle the problem, he thought, was for the government to "take its hands off the maintenance of prices of all food products," so that prices might be based on supply and demand.

Mr. Mason doubted the wisdom of creating more permanent boards and commissions with administrative control over conduct and transaction of business. Business demanded to be relieved of such control, so that it might adjust its own affairs on sound business principles. The Department of Labor employment service was attacked by Mr. Mason as lacking in real service to manufacturers, employees or the country.

"We have today," he said, "an embarrassment of new means of production, a stupendous development of mining, manufacturing and agricultural resources, and need only the steady hand of assured peace, foreign and domestic, to stimulate our enlarged and latent capacity of employment beyond precedent."

Reform of Sherman Law

Besides urging the application of a constructive and progressive policy to matters of immediate need, and in addition to promoting congressional action for return of public utilities to private ownership, Mr. Mason thought the association should take the lead in promoting a nation-wide movement for reform of the Sherman law and for modification of the LaFollette seaman's law. He also advocated that the association should urge legislation to place statutory responsibility on trade unions so "the making of a contract with a union or its agents would

have some significance beyond being simply a scrap of paper.

"A lack of confidence and a delay in the revival of business has been clearly discernible throughout the country," said Mr. Mason. "Much of this may be traced to the natural timidity of capital. A fear has existed that some, if not all, of the un-American schemes grafted into the industrial and political structure of the republic under the guise of winning the war, might be permanently foisted on business. Not alone as leaders of American industries, but as good and constructive American citizens, we must now bend our every energy toward restoration of vitality of our national interests. The Congress just convened can and should do much toward restoring business confidence by facilitating the return of these United States to constitutional government and the removal of all governmental shackles on private business not permitted by the Constitution and not within the primary scope of government in time of peace."

PAPER MILLS STRIKE REMAINS UNSETTLED

NEW YORK, New York—The intervention of the United States Department of Labor in the strike at the mills of the International Paper Company has so far produced no settlement, according to a statement made yesterday at the offices of the company. Joseph R. Buchanan, commissioner of the Department of Labor, presented the terms of the strikers to Allen Curtis, general manager of the company here, but a basis of agreement could not be reached. The company's position is that no negotiations can be entered into as long as the mill workers remain on strike. Company officials maintain that the strike is a direct violation of the agreement between the workers and the company.

MANY MILLIONS TO BE PUT INTO STEEL PLANT

BALTIMORE, Maryland—Charles M. Schwab of the Bethlehem Steel corporation announced yesterday, during an inspection of the Sparrows Point plant, that he would spend between \$25,000,000 and \$40,000,000 for improvements at the plant in addition to \$50,000,000 improvements now being completed. New tin mills, a new hearth furnace and 10 new ships for the ore fleet of the corporation are contemplated.

EIGHT-HOUR WORKING DAY IN DENMARK

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Saturday)—Although a ministerial committee is considering the question of the legal adoption of the eight-hour day, Danish employers and employees have concluded an agreement providing for the eight-hour working day before Jan. 1, 1920.

ENGINEERS STILL OUT

NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts (United Press)—The Manufacturers Association of this city yesterday granted the demands of the textile workers for a 15 per cent increase in wages. The new schedule will become operative June 2. It was stated.

The manufacturers, however, refused to grant the wage demands of the striking steam and operating engineers. Every mill but one continued closed today, and approximately 30,000 textile workers were idle as a result.

PAY INCREASE FOR TEXTILE WORKERS

Concessions Averaging 15 Per Cent to Woolen and Cotton Operatives Are Expected to Allay Unrest in the Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Unrest in the textile industry in New England will be allayed, it is expected, by the announcement yesterday that wage increases would be granted to operatives in both woolen and cotton mills in the northern textile centers. It is estimated that more than 150,000 workers are affected by the concessions, which will become effective on June 2. In most instances the increases are about 15 per cent.

Industrial disputes have prevailed in the industry ever since soon after the signing of the armistice. In several cities there have been strikes, and in Lawrence, Massachusetts, they have been grave disturbances periodically during the last 15 weeks, when many of the 30,000 mill operatives have been on strike. The disturbances resulted from a reduction from 54 to 48 hours a week, following the curtailment of orders incident to the cessation of hostilities, and a consequent reduction of wages correspondingly.

The following statement was issued yesterday by the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers:

"It was announced by the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers this morning that, at a recent meeting of northern mill managers, a resolution was unanimously adopted recommending to the management of all cotton textile mills now operating on a per cent advance to their employees, effective Monday, June 2.

"Agreeable to this recommendation, advances were yesterday voted by the mill executives of Fall River and New Bedford, and it is expected that notices of a like advance will be posted tomorrow morning by all northern mills operating on a 48-hour basis."

Announcement in Lawrence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LAWRENCE, Massachusetts—Wage increases and readjustments, effective June 2, were announced yesterday by the Everett Mills, employing about 1200 persons; American Woolen Company, employing about 17,000; the George E. Kunhardt Mill, employing about 7000; the Arlington Mills, with about 12,000, and the Pacific Mills, with 8000 employees.

The amount of the increase was not specified in any case, but it was said that the amounts would be as great as the increases in the other textile cities.

That the textile strike is practically over was indicated yesterday when more people went to work in the mills than any day since Feb. 1, two days before the strike began. The American Woolen Company officials said that they had all the employees they could use at present, and that it would be at least 10 days before employment could be given to the large number who have applied for work.

Salem Mill in Line

SALEM, Massachusetts—A wage increase of 15 per cent for the 1200 employees of the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company and 500 employees of the Danvers Bleachery in Peabody, controlled by the Naumkeag company was announced yesterday. The increase is effective June 2.

Women's Department

Misses' Department

Correct Styles in White Footwear

—Exclusive with Thayer McNeil Company



White Buck Sport Oxford, rubber sole and heel, comfortable last, for tennis or golf.



White Kid Oxford, Louis heel, for afternoon. Same style in white canvas for morning.

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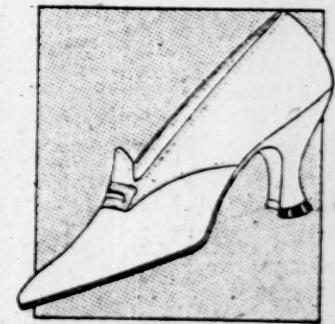
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GIANT AEROPLANES IN WAR AND PEACE

When War Broke Out, Aircraft Design and Construction Were Found to Be Still in a Condition of Comparative Chaos

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The world war led aeroplane design and construction out of a condition of comparative chaos into several well-defined directions. Makers and flyers had been busy enough setting their machines to leave the ground and stay in the air—they had had no time to bother about the practical utility of an aeroplane.

When war came, the existing military aircraft were used for reporting hostile movements and directing artillery fire; hitherto the former had been done by mounted scouts, the latter from the top of a convenient steeply rising hill. The aeroplane could just about beat these. It was therefore quickly appreciated by sundry generals, for instance, who disliked the idea of lunch being unexpectedly broken up by a troop of Hun cavalry; and by many a gunner officer who liked to know he was really firing at Hun infantry crawling to cover and not at a harmless Frenchman's herd of "porkers."

The First Bomb Raids

A little later these same machines were used for the first bomb raids, e. g., on the Zeppelin sheds by Lake Constance, September, 1914. Here a load of perhaps four bombs would be carried loose in the fuselage and dropped on the objective by hand.

It was inevitable that these air explorers on either side should meet each other and come to blows, or the aerial equivalent. The Hun was, of course, first in the air with a mounted machine gun—and a good gun, too! For the first 18 months our aviators had but revolvers and shotguns! The brave little band of royal naval air service men looking after the Belgian coast kept the Hun mystified for months by threatening gestures with a large telescope when any approached. This formidable piece of artillery had only to be pointed at a Taube to cause an immediate nose dive.

Fighting single-seaters were then introduced to interfere with the enemy's aerial observation, and these were, in turn, met by still faster single-seaters, the "destroyers" brought in to cope with torpedo-boat attacks on big ships.

At this juncture aerial designers and manufacturers sorted themselves out and went two different roads; one to the perfection of extremely light and handy single-seater fighters—the ancestors of our modern two-gun "scout," which reaches such incredible speed and upon which all "stunting" is done. The other group devoted attention to the two-seater: for war work it would have to carry a machine gun and ammunition as well as the observer, and carry this load quickly. These were precursors of the daylight bombers, whose silhouette became so familiar to dwellers on the Rhine.

But a fundamental fact to be borne in mind when considering the utility of different types of aeroplanes, is that speed can be obtained only by the sacrifice of useful load. Up to the spring of 1916, bombing had been carried out by the two-seaters as then developed. If a passenger was carried as observer, the weight of bombs carried was halved. To avoid anti-aircraft fire these pioneers started in the dark before dawn, and reached their objective when there was just enough light to see without being seen.

Inception of the Handley-Page

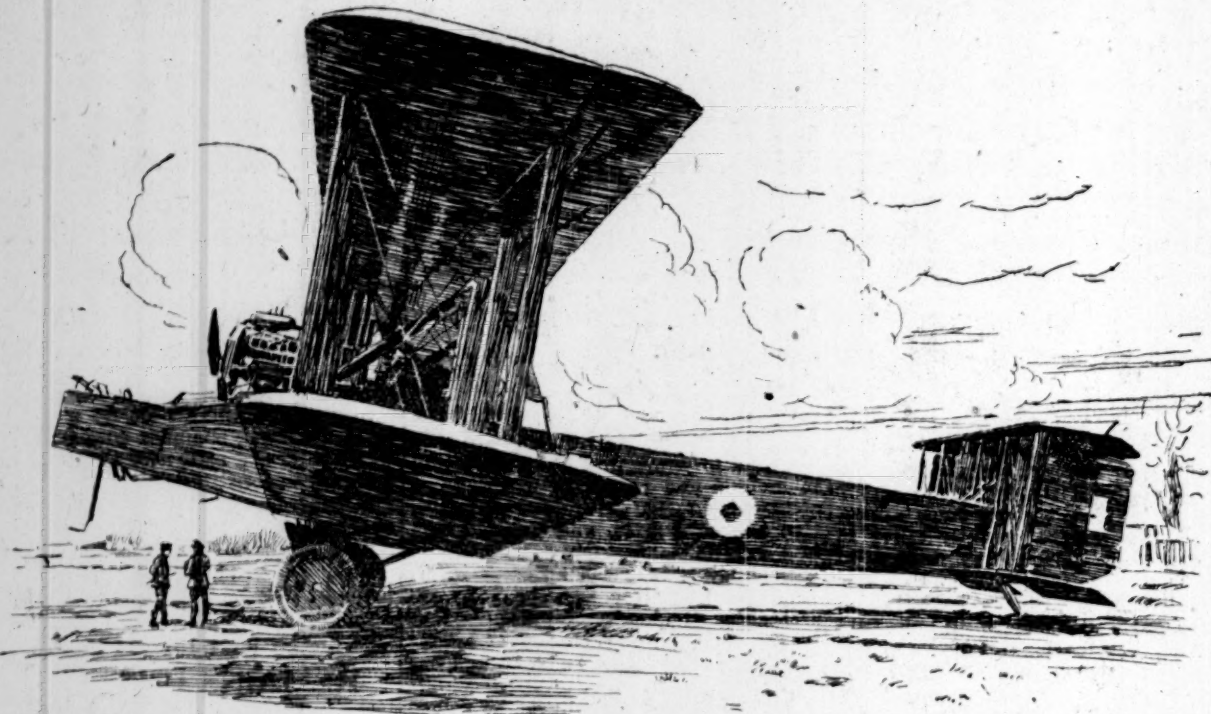
At best this was unsatisfactory. Zeppelins were carrying the war home to Great Britain, and the latter's retaliation was necessarily feeble and short of reach. General headquarters called for a powerful night-bomber, of serious capabilities for specializing in this work; the government asked manufacturers for designs to fill the part; ultimately, those of Mr. Handley-Page were accepted and his first machine laid down.

How far that two-engine Handley-Page of 1916 was ahead of contemporary practice both at home and in enemy countries may be gathered from the fact that the present model is the same machine with but few detail improvements; for instance, the Rolls-Royce engines which were then called 20 horsepower, have been altered in small points and so perfected that now the same engine develops 100 more horsepower.

Mr. Handley-Page's machine, then, was designed and built as a medium speed, reliable, safe weight carrier, for use at night. "Performance"—the airman's term for highest speed, rate of climb and greatest height—was not studied for several very good reasons. The call was for a long-distance bomber, safe to fly and land at night.

Such a machine would have darkness to shield it while getting height behind our lines, and while approaching the objective. A very moderate speed would, therefore, suffice to take it there without warning, and back before an enemy squadron could possibly interfere. The standard of anti-aircraft fire was uncomfortably high; finally a night-bomber might have to land in a small space or in uncertain light—such as a poorly illuminated aerodrome. The Handley-Page boasted two engines, on one of which it could maintain horizontal flight, should the other be put out of action; while with such extensive supporting wing-surface, its landing speed was very low.

The first squadron of these machines was formed by the royal naval air service at Dunkerque in August, 1916. For a time they were used in squadron formation for afternoon patrols,



The Handley-Page giant aeroplane

One of the supreme developments of the war, this immense biplane is fitted with four Rolls-Royce engines of 250 horsepower each

up the Belgian coast, to attend to any enemy shipping found outside its harbors. The departure of this "3 p. m. tor Zebrugge" was quite a feature of Dunkerque social life, and their huge shapes must have formed a remarkable spectacle against the blue summer sky as they set off up the coast in line of battle formation. Each bus had a pilot, observer, a gunner for and aft, 10 112-pound bombs, and 20 or so of 16-pound weight.

Moonlight, Airman's Friend

In time, the Handley-Page squadrons in France settled down to their proper work—night bombing. This was not entirely confined to moonlight nights, though, of course, moonlight diffuses the pursuing searchlight's beams, and is, therefore, the airman's particular friend.

When the Independent Air Force was formed to specialize in bombing, these squadrons grew in number; night work was conducted on a scale increasing month by month, till, as is now well known, the armistice only just saved Berlin itself from hearing the measured drone of a "Super-Handley." The latter is the service name for the great four-engined Berlin bomber, known at the factory by the modest title of "V-1500."

From the first appearance of Mr. Handley-Page's design in 1916, results have justified his policy—to carry heavy and useful loads at a reasonably high speed with safety, rather than possibly insupportable loads at a speed which might defy enemy aircraft. Night itself was sufficient defense against enemy action, while, of a faster type machine, the extra number required to carry the same weight would have meant a greater aggregate risk to pilots and expense in material and maintenance.

There could not be a greater proof of the accuracy of these statements than a comparison between a Handley-Page and the German "Gotha"—which was the Hun's answer to the product of this British firm.

The "Gotha" was a fast high-flying bomber used originally for daylight raids on England; so fast that our newest single-seaters were hard pressed to keep up with it, so well armed that attack upon it was a matter of the utmost difficulty. It, therefore, made a "great splash" on its first appearance. Defense against "Gothas" was apparently a hopeless problem.

Yet they failed, first for day work, then even for night. And their complete failure—more complete than that of Zeppelins—has some intensely interesting features.

Though they were a reply to the Handley-Page, which took 16 112-pound bombs, they went in so much for speed that their load was but five or six! This meant that to give a

semblance of utility to any raid, the Hun had to employ large numbers of machines, which he could at no time afford; large numbers meant more casualties—which he could afford still less. So that our intelligence department was not surprised to hear how the leader of the last "Gotha" raid over England submitted a long report to his seniors on the "inadvisability of further expeditions of the kind." In short, it was not worth while.

Yet all this time, the "small" (two-engine) Handley-Pages were carrying out their nightly work over Bruges, Zebrugge, and the Rhine towns, in face of far more desperate anti-aircraft devices. Possibly their gallant pilots took heart from the knowledge that the load they carried was worth while.

On to Berlin

With the dawn of 1918, expeditions into Germany were becoming so popular with the Independent Air Force that a further demand was created: for a machine capable of reaching Berlin itself—and with the immunity usually enjoyed on nightly trips to the Rhine.

Mr. Handley-Page then produced his "V-1500," which carried 2½ tons of bombs, in addition to crew and machine guns. The usual German rival was in this instance a Super-Gotha, technically known as the Friedrichshaven; it carried only two tons of bombs, though possessed of 20 per cent more horsepower than the "V-1500."

These are days of "stunting" in the air. But the normal modern pilot cares for none of these things. He is a sane individual; his air car is as docile as any automobile. "Freak" and "stunt" machines were built for special purposes and the public will not be asked to take the air in them. The Handley-Page has never been looped, and never will be. "No thrills—and no spills" might be the firm's motto.

STATUS OF WOMEN IN ANCIENT INDIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A very interesting address was given recently by Mrs. Mrinalini Sen, the wife of the educational adviser to Indian students in London, at the Overseas Club. Lord Sinha was announced to take the chair, but he was prevented from leaving Paris and was replaced at the last moment by Sir Joseph Ward, the former Premier of New Zealand. Mrs. Sen represents the progressive community in Bengal and the purpose of her address was to give her audience a truer idea of Indian women, of the traditions which lie back of the his-

tory of the race and of the ideals of culture and independence which reflect the glory of the long ago.

"You still have some doubt about us Indian women, and we are asked to render an account of ourselves," began Mrs. Sen. "We have been very much benefited by the work which your missions have done among us, but, with all due respect to the missionaries, they have failed to enter our hearts. They have looked down on our religion. They have thought there was no other religion worthy of the name except the religion of the West. They have thought us ignorant and have pitied us. They have not realized that we have a great past and high moral standards. The women of the past were deep thinkers. India had her women sages. She had her standard of education when she was in a position to have a standard. That was thousands of years ago. Now the West sets the standard for the East and the East has to follow it or sink into nonentity. There was little that India did not know in the old days, and the education in all India was a living one. Even now in the villages of India you see the villagers gathering round to listen to the pundits."

"Women helped to make laws in ancient India, they discussed truths, fought in battles, and at the present day in Bengal there are many intellectual women who are becoming their sisters along the road which leads to the freedom of women from enslaving customs and to that position and culture which will make them the equals and companions of their husbands." Mrs. Sen welcomed the new era which was opening in the world, "when all races will have the same opportunities and when God will reveal as he has often done in the past the supremacy of spiritual law." Education she thought would have to be reorganized. "Many of our educated women," she added, "feel as strongly about their land as the men. An appeal has been made for the franchise to be given to women, at any rate to some of our women. We want the sympathy and cooperation of this country, for we all belong to the same Empire."

"During the three years of his administration a large number of innovations of various kinds were introduced, some of them of a far-reaching order, the explanation and subsequent history of which would occupy several lectures by themselves, and cannot be attempted here. The source of all of them, however, was a very real and profound desire to ameliorate the lot of the 'fellahen,' or peasant cultivators, for whom he undoubtedly enter-

STORY OF BRITAIN'S RULE IN EGYPT

Lord Kitchener's Administration Showed That Good Government and Good Relations With Khedive Were Incompatible

A previous article on the above subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on May 20.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In an address on Egyptian Administration by Sir Malcolm Mellor at the Royal Colonial Institute the lecturer went on to state that when Sir Eldon Gorst succeeded Lord Cromer as Agent-General, a new policy was adopted, the attempt being made to carry on the necessary administrative work with the cordial support and collaboration of the Khedive and not in opposition to him. It was a policy that the Liberal Government, then in office, desired to try, and in Sir Eldon they had a chief officer whose relations with the Khedive had always been friendly. Moreover, Lord Cromer himself was in favor of this particular appointment. British guidance was reduced to a minimum, and the Egyptian ministers were made to feel that they must act on their own responsibility and to the best of their judgment. The experiment, says Sir Malcolm Mellor, proved a disastrous failure, both from a political and from an administrative point of view. It was in the third of these four years of stagnation that Theodore Roosevelt visited Cairo, and gave British administrators the advice either to "get on or get out."

The Kitchener Touch

When Lord Kitchener succeeded to the vacant position in 1911, no outward change was made, either in the form of government or in the public expression of policy, but the hand was felt to be different. Sir Malcolm's sketch of the methods used during the next three years show a reversion to Lord Cromer's way of dealing with affairs, and yet there was a sufficiently noticeable difference to make the comparison doubly interesting. "Lord Kitchener," said the lecturer, "undoubtedly endeavored at first, loyally and sincerely, to continue the policy of working harmoniously with the Khedive. But when he had given this system a fair trial, and satisfied himself by personal experience and convincing proofs that good government and good relations with the Khedive were incompatible ideals, he was not the man to persist in the path of failure. He therefore firmly resumed the reins of government which his predecessor had allowed to hang loose, and proceeded himself to direct the course of policy and reforms in the various departments."

"During the three years of his administration a large number of innovations of various kinds were introduced, some of them of a far-reaching order, the explanation and subsequent history of which would occupy several lectures by themselves, and cannot be attempted here. The source of all of them, however, was a very real and profound desire to ameliorate the lot of the 'fellahen,' or peasant cultivators, for whom he undoubtedly enter-

tained a genuine admiration and affection. Unfortunately, a certain rather surprising strain of simplicity in his character sometimes prevented him from recognizing the inherent difficulties in his schemes, which were likely to impede effectively the attainment of the object in view.

"It is difficult to estimate, at present, the precise degree of permanent impression made on the Egyptian polity and economic organization by Lord Kitchener's reforms, or to predict to what extent any of them will survive. But, at any rate, those three years of his administration were a highly interesting and stimulating experience to all concerned, and constituted a striking contrast to the period of inaction and official self-effacement which had preceded it. Lord Kitchener's appointment as Consul-General in Egypt, when first announced, was somewhat strongly criticized and opposed in some quarters, on the ground that a great soldier was unsuitable for a post which required profound experience in civil government and diplomatic affairs, and had, in modern times, been held only by men who—though the greatest of them was originally in the army—had won their laurels as financiers and diplomats. He evidently desired to prove that his administrative talents were no less remarkable than his military genius, and, to a large extent, he may be said to have succeeded.

Ceaseless Driving Power

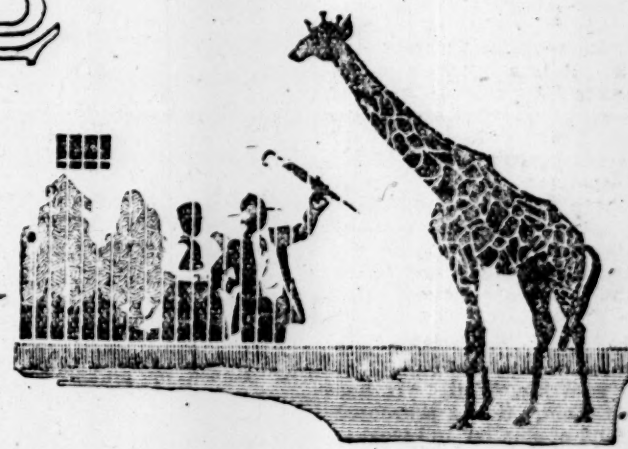
"His greatest defect as a civil administrator—if a word of criticism be permissible—was what can only be described as a positive passion for dispatch, at any price. He seemed to be inflexibly determined to apply indiscriminately to all classes of civil work those methods of ceaseless driving-power and breathless speed which he had found so successful in the army. In military affairs rapidity of action in the execution of a design is, no doubt, often essential, and almost always advantageous. In civilian administration time is seldom of the essence of the problem or in any sense a paramount consideration. In such spheres, notably as law and legislative drafting, great expeditionness is not only no recommendation, but, when carried to excess, constitutes a very grave danger to the whole community. Much of the legislation which Lord Kitchener required—and he required a great deal—was seriously prejudiced by his unwillingness to allow reasonable time for its elaboration; and certain laws which were rushed through, at the height of summer, . . . suffered severely from this cause.

"Such feverish haste was, in reality, quite needless, but the truth is that he was so tremendously in earnest in

everything he undertook, and what he wanted—for the time being—was so terrifically that neither he nor any one else concerned had any rest until he got it. Then he turned to something else. However, the great qualities of exceptional men usually have to be paid for, in a greater or lesser degree, by certain corresponding defects, and the greater the qualities the more expensive, as a rule, are the defects. But, in the present instance, at any rate, no one with any knowledge of the facts would dream of denying that the qualities far outweighed the defects. Moreover, Lord Kitchener never spared himself. . . . His untiring industry and whole-hearted devotion to the task in hand, whatever it might be, was a great example to us all. There was certainly no stagnation under his régime, and routine was reduced to a minimum.

Opened Up Communications

"Moreover his conception of his rôle was more grandiose and universal than that of any of his predecessors. Egypt, with its enervating climate and somnolent summer habits, has probably never had so active and peripatetic a governor in all its long history. Scarcely a week passed without his visiting some remote country district or other to inspect the progress of some pet project, or to converse with mudirs and notables about the local needs of agriculture, irrigation and similar affairs. He took a special interest—no doubt largely a military interest—in means of communication, and Egypt owes to him the provision of several obviously necessary roads, which much public agitation had previously been powerless to produce, and which would probably have been unmade to this day without his insistence. No man of less dynamic energy and of less powerful physique could have interested himself in such multitudinous, and often such minute, affairs—he had a genius for detail—or could have supported the fatigue involved in the personal superintendence of their prosecution to a successful issue. Yet, when I saw him for the last time, after three years of such work, . . . he looked the picture of health and strength as he stepped into his train, from the platform of Cairo station, in the month of June, 1914, on his way home to England for his holiday. He little thought then, or we either, what kind of a holiday it was going to be. Within a bare six weeks he was installed at the great office in Whitehall, up to his eyes in work, under conditions the most appalling which he or any British War Minister had ever had to face, and Egypt saw him no more. If a hackneyed quotation be permissible, one might well say of him, 'He was a man, take him for all in all, I shall not look upon his like again.'"



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ITALIAN VIEW OF ADRIATIC PROBLEM

For Needs of Defense and Because for 2000 Years It Was Latin and Italian, Dalmatia Is Said to Be Important to Italy

A previous article on the above subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on May 20.

LONDON, England.—Continuing his survey of the Italo-Jugo-Slav question from the point of view of that section of Italian opinion which he represents, Dr. Virginio Gayda writes:

"During the war Italy has almost completely omitted to give explanations to other countries concerning the national reasons for her war. Concerned only with the enormous effort necessitated by the carrying on of the actual war, she did not occupy herself with political propaganda. Jugo-Slav propaganda, on the other hand, perfectly organized and backed by a large amount of capital, has been very active and clamorous in all countries. Today its results are visible. Many persons, even in the allied countries, accept and support Jugo-Slav demands, without even knowing the Italian side of the question. This also partly explains the curious fact that a section of the allied press, while recognizing extensive rights to Italy, before that country entered into the war, today, after four years of strenuous war, questions her clearest and most elementary rights.

"The most discussed point of the Italian program is that which concerns Dalmatia. And one may almost say that this point constituted one of the main reasons for Italy's intervention. The same British and French newspapers have recognized this, when affirming unanimously that Italy could not have accepted Prince Bulow's offers made in the name of Germany and Austria, to insure her neutrality, for such offers, while containing considerable territorial compensations, did not include the solution of the Italian Adriatic problem.

Serbia's Share of Dalmatia

"To avoid the misunderstanding which the Slavs are creating by their propaganda, in speaking of Dalmatia, it should first be noted that the Italians are not asking for the whole of Dalmatia, but only for a small part of it. By the treaty of London, Italy allows Serbia 150 kilometers of coast, to the south of Fiume, and over 400 kilometers of coast to the south of Trau, with the towns of Trau, Spalato, Almissa, Metkovic, Gravosa, Ragusa, Cattaro, and the Veglia Islands, Arbe, Zirona, Bua, Solta, and Brazza. It cannot, therefore, be said that Italy wishes to exclude Serbia from the Adriatic. It is a question of defense, that makes Dalmatia so important to Italy, and it is therefore a national question. For 2000 years Dalmatia has been first Latin, then Italian, without interruption. But, to prove Italy's right, there is no need to look to the past; it is enough to consider the present.

"America can easily understand the importance of this question of defense. She well knows what the protectorate of Panama and the possession of the island of Porto Rico which dominates Panama, mean to her. The question of Dalmatia presents itself to Italy in very similar terms. Italy needs the support of Dalmatia in order to assure her position in the Adriatic. Since the days of Napoleon all authorities on military subjects have recognized that the Adriatic is dominated by the State possessing its eastern shore, that is to say, Dalmatia. During the whole of the Nineteenth Century, after the decline of the Venetian Republic, until the present war, Austria-Hungary, as the occupant of Dalmatia, has been able to dominate over and, in part, make Italy her servant. During the war, notwithstanding the fact that the Italian fleet in the Adriatic had been reinforced by numerous British and French units, the small Austrian fleet had always been in a position to menace, and often even to direct blows against Italy.

Dalmatia's Secure Harbors

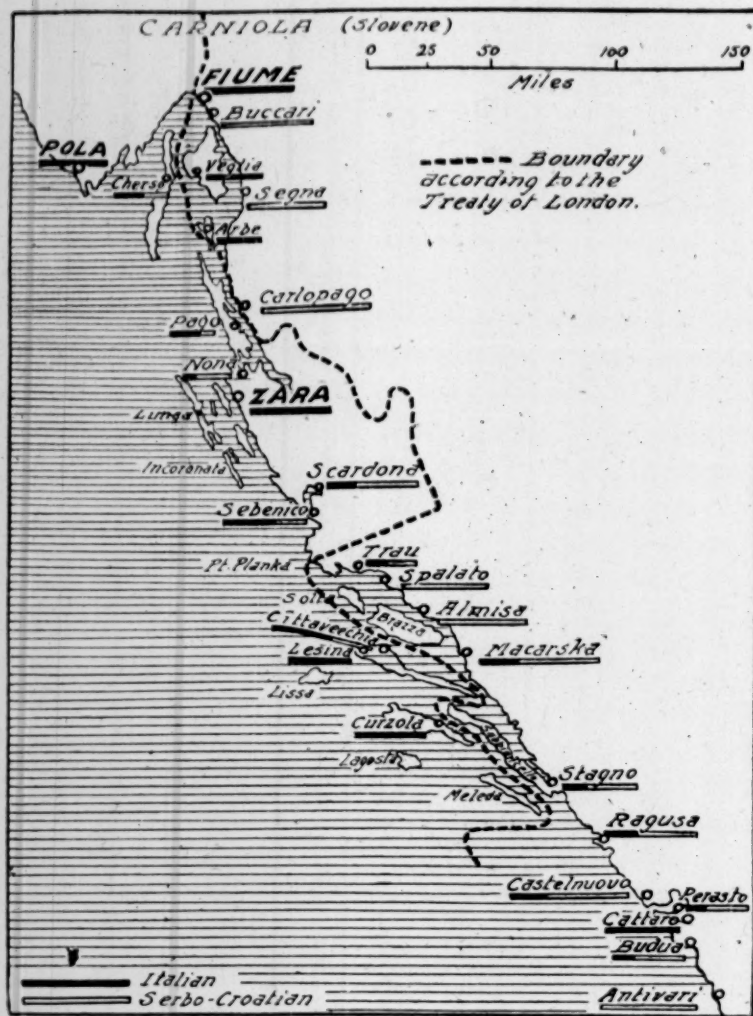
"Dalmatia is from 150 to 250 kilometers distant from Italy, as the crow flies. It is very mountainous and indented, with deep stretches of sea, rich in natural ports, in naval bases, in island barriers, in strategic points secure from bad weather. The Italian coast, on the other hand, is low-lying, flat, without ports, and exposed to bad weather. Wherever a ship belonging to the nation occupying Dalmatia may be on that coast it can always find a secure harbor, while an Italian ship, under the same conditions can find refuge only in Venice or Brindisi.

which are 700 kilometers distant one from the other. Thus the small fleet belonging to the country occupying Dalmatia, by breaking forth suddenly from any one of the hundred harbors of Dalmatia, could attack the Italian coast and immediately withdraw again, while Italy could not defend herself, having to keep her ships at Venice or Brindisi.

"One half of Italy lives on the Adriatic. To assure the Italian defense

199. At Spalato the census returns for 1880 registered 5280 Italians, and in 1910 only 1046; yet in Spalato there are today over 6000 members of the Dante Alighieri Society, the active Italian national association.

"But, apart from the Slavs and the Italians, there is in Dalmatia a third race: that of the Morlachs, who are, as Constantine Jirenek, a Slav ethnographer and geographer, admits, descendants of ancient Romanic shep-



Map showing Dalmatia

Illustration gives the boundary according to the Treaty of London. Lines underneath the names of towns and cities indicate whether they are unilingual or bilingual.

of the Adriatic is, therefore, tantamount to guaranteeing the safety of half the country. If Italy does not dominate the Adriatic, she will be dominated by it.

"Slav propaganda denies any national right to the Italians of Dalmatia by putting forward statistics, according to which there would appear to be 600,000 Slavs in Dalmatia, while the Italians there number less than 20,000. It may be remarked, however, that these are Austrian statistics and are so false that even the International Commission of Statistics in Vienna has recognized their falsity.

"These statistics are based on the languages spoken in these regions. Now to take this as a basis is, in itself, sufficient to prove a common identity between those who speak Slav in Dalmatia and those who speak Slav in Serbia. If it were so it would be necessary to admit also that France has the right to annex more than half Belgium, where French is spoken. Nationality, however, is a complete historical, geographical, moral, and cultural complex. From this point of view the dominating nationality in Dalmatia is undoubtedly Italian, because everything in Dalmatia—nature, history, spirit—all are Italian, while there has never been anything in common with the other Slav countries of the interior.

"Generally speaking, every one in Dalmatia speaks two languages: Italian and Slav. It is easy therefore to prove, by statistics, according to the case and to the political interests involved, that all the inhabitants of Dalmatia are either Slavs or Italians. Austrian statistics of the last years had begun artificially to reduce the number of Italians, following the lines of policy laid down by the anti-Italian Government of Vienna, which, since 1866, the year of the last national war of Italy against Austria, has striven to suppress the Italians of the unredeemed provinces in every possible way and by every possible means, in the fond hope of being able to strangle Italian irredentism.

False Statistics

"In order to prove the artificial character of Austrian statistics in Dalmatia, it is sufficient to draw attention to one or two curious facts. In the island of Lesina the census returns for 1880 registered over 1000 Italians; that of 1890 only 27; nevertheless, in the elections held on a basis of universal suffrage in 1911, the Italians in Lesina received over 500 votes. At Lissa the census returns of 1880 registered 3292 Italians; those of 1910 only

herds, who speak a language which is much more like Italian than Serbian. There are some 200,000 of these Morlachs. The number of authentic Slavs in Dalmatia, as given by Austrian statistics, is therefore absolutely false and arbitrary. It is the result of a political maneuver undertaken by Austria against Italy, and which Italy cannot accept, any more than France can accept the results of German policy and Germany's population returns, which have reduced the French population of Alsace-Lorraine to 10 per cent of the total population of the two provinces.

"People speak of Italian imperialism, but they do not reflect that with Alsace-Lorraine France is annexing 1,634,000 Germans; that Bohemia is annexing 3370 inhabitants who are not Tzchehs (Germans, Magyars, Poles); that Jugo-Slavia itself wants to annex over 3,000,000 of people who are not Jugo-Slavs (Germans, Magyars, Italians, Albanians, Bulgars, Rumanians); while Italy, in the small portion of Dalmatia which she wishes to have returned to her would, at the most annex some 200,000 Slav peasants.

"The whole of the five unredeemed provinces of Austria-Hungary, together, which Italy claims, are not so big and have not so large a population as Bosnia-Herzegovina alone. And the German colony in East Africa, which the British will occupy, has an area eight times as large as that of the whole of Italy.

TENANTS REPLACE SALOONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky.—Dr. N. A. Palmer, president of the state anti-saloon league, in a public statement, calls attention to the fact that the 103 counties in Kentucky now dry have had little occasion to worry over the substitute tenants for saloons which have been put out of business.

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TEXT OF PRESIDENT WILSON'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

LABOR AND CAPITAL PARTNERSHIP URGED

Mr. Wilson Declares Cooperation Between Them Vital to Right Life of the Nation—Railroads to Be Returned to the Owners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia. President Wilson's message, cabled from France and read at yesterday's session of both houses of Congress, makes recommendations chief among which, in popular interest, is the amendment or repeal of the war-time prohibition law in so far as it applies to wine and beer. The President puts the question of Labor ahead of all others in his message. He declares that the Nation cannot live its right life or achieve its proper success if Capital and Labor are to continue antagonistic, and that some way must be found to bring about between them a "genuine cooperation and partnership based upon a real community of interest and participation in control."

Further recommendations made by the President include the passage of the proposed constitutional amendment granting woman suffrage; steps to assist returning soldiers in finding work and to take up land in hitherto undeveloped sections which the government is to prepare for cultivation; legislation for development of American merchant shipping to facilitate American participation in foreign trade; a more simple method of taxation resting as lightly as possible on the productive resources of the country; strengthening of the tariff laws, domestic consideration being kept in view, with particular attention to the dyestuffs industry.

The message states that the telegraph and telephone lines will be returned to their owners as soon as the retransfer can be effected without administrative confusion, and that the railroads will be handed over to their owners at the end of the calendar year.

Questions Affect World

President Wilson, in Message, Says He Deems It Duty to Help Solve Them

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia. The text of President Wilson's message to Congress is as follows: "Gentlemen of the Congress: I deeply regret my inability to be present at the opening of the extraordinary session of the Congress. It still seems to me my duty to take part in the councils of the Peace Conference and contribute what I can to the solution of the innumerable questions to whose settlement it has had to address itself. For they are questions which affect the peace of the whole world and from them, therefore, the United States cannot stand apart. I deemed it my duty to call the Congress together at this time because it was not wise to postpone longer the provisions which must be made for the support of the government. Many of the appropriations which are absolutely necessary for the maintenance of the government and the fulfillment of its varied obligations for the fiscal year 1919-20 have not yet been made; the end of the present fiscal year is at hand; and action upon these appropriations can no longer be prudently delayed. It is necessary, therefore, that I should immediately call your attention to this critical need. It is hardly necessary for me to urge that I may receive your prompt attention."

"I shall take the liberty of addressing you on my return on the subjects which have most engrossed our attention and the attention of the world during these last anxious months since the armistice of last November was signed—the international settlements which must form the subject matter of the present treaties of peace and of our national action in the immediate future. It would be premature to discuss them or to express a judgment about them before they are brought to their complete formulation by the agreements which are now being sought at the table of the conference. I shall hope to lay them before you in their many aspects so soon as arrangements have been reached."

Domestic Legislation

"I hesitate to venture any opinion or press any recommendation with regard to domestic legislation while absent from the United States and out of daily touch with intimate sources of information and counsel. I am conscious that I need, after so long an absence from Washington, to seek the advice of those who have remained in constant contact with domestic problems and who have known them close at hand from day to day; and I trust that it will very soon be possible for me to do so. But there are several questions pressing for consideration to which I feel that I may and, indeed, must, even now, direct your attention, if only in general terms. In speaking of them I shall, I dare say, be doing little more than speak your own thoughts. I hope that I shall speak your own judgment also."

"The question which stands at the front of all others in every country amidst the present great awakening is the question of labor; and perhaps I may speak of it with as great advantage as I could at home amidst the interests which naturally most affect my thought, because they are the interests of our own people."

"By the questions of labor I do not mean the question of efficient industrial production, the question of how labor is to be obtained and made effective in the great process of sustaining populations and winning suc-

cess amidst commercial and industrial rivalries. I mean that much greater and more vital question: How are the men and women who do the daily labor of the world to obtain progressive improvement in the conditions of their labor, to be made happier, and to be served better by the communities and the industries which their labor sustains and advances? How are they going to be given their right advantage as citizens and human beings?"

Capital and Labor

"We cannot go any further in our present direction. We have already gone too far. We cannot live our right life as a Nation or achieve our proper success as an industrial community if Capital and Labor are to continue to be antagonistic instead of being partners; if they are to continue to distrust one another and contrive how they can get the better of one another, or what perhaps amounts to the same thing, calculate by what form and degree of coercion they can manage to extort on the one hand work enough to make enterprise profitable, on the other justice and fair treatment enough to make life tolerable. That had road has turned out a blind alley. It is no thoroughfare to real prosperity. We must find another, leading in another direction and to a very different destination. It must lead not merely to accommodation but also to genuine cooperation and partnership based upon a real community of interest and participation in control."

"There is now in fact a real community of interest between Capital and Labor, but it has never been made evident in action. It can be made operative and manifest only in a new organization of industry. The genius of our business men and the sound practical sense of our workers can certainly work such a partnership out when once they realize exactly what it is that they seek and sincerely adopt a common purpose with regard to it."

Chiefly Lies With States

"Labor legislation lies, of course, chiefly with the states; but the new spirit and method of organization which must be effected are not to be brought about by legislation so much as by the common counsel and voluntary cooperation of capitalist, manager, and workman. Legislation can do only a very little way in commanding what shall be done. The organization of industry is a matter of corporate and individual initiative and of practical business. Those who really desire a new relationship between Capital and Labor can readily find a way to bring it about; and perhaps federal legislation can help more than state legislation could."

"The object of all reform in this essential matter must be the genuine democratization of industry, based upon a full recognition of the right of those who work in whatever rank to participate in some organic way in every decision which directly affects their welfare or the part they are to play in industry. Some positive legislation is practicable."

Congress Has Shown Way

"The Congress has already shown the way to one reform which should be world-wide, by establishing the eight-hour day as the standard day in every field of labor over which it can exercise control. It has sought to find the way to prevent child labor, and will, I hope and believe, presently find it. It has served the whole country by leading the way in developing the means of preserving and safeguarding life and health in dangerous industries. It can now help in the difficult task of giving a new form and spirit to industrial organization by coordinating the several agencies of conciliation and adjustment which have been brought into existence by the difficulties and mistaken policies of the present management of industry, and by setting up and developing new federal agencies of advice and information which may serve as a clearing house for the best experiments and the best thought on this matter, upon which every thinking man must be aware that the future development of society directly depends."

"Agencies of international counsel and suggestion are presently to be created in connection with the League of Nations in this very field; but it is national action and the enlightened policy of individuals, corporations, and societies within each nation that must bring about the actual reforms. The members of the committees on labor in the two houses will hardly need suggestions from me as to what means they shall seek to make the federal government the agent of the whole Nation in pointing out and, if need be, guiding the process of reorganization and reform."

Assistance for Soldiers

"I am sure that it is not necessary for me to remind you that there is one immediate and very practical question of labor that we should meet in the most liberal spirit. We must see to it that our returning soldiers are assisted in every practicable way to find the places for which they are fitted in the daily work of the country. This can be done by developing and maintaining upon an adequate scale the admirable organization created by the Department of Labor for placing men seeking work; and it can also be done, in at least one very great field, by creating new opportunities for individual enterprise."

"The Secretary of the Interior has pointed out the way by which returning soldiers may be helped to find and take up land in the hitherto undeveloped regions of the country which the federal government has already prepared or can readily prepare for cultivation and also on many of the cut-over or neglected areas which lie within the limits of the older states; and I once more take the liberty of recommending very urgently that his plans shall receive the immediate and substantial support of the Congress."

"Peculiar and very stimulating con-

ditions await our commerce and industrial enterprise in the immediate future. Unusual opportunities will presently present themselves to our merchants and producers in foreign markets, and large fields for profitable investment will be opened to our free capital. But it is not only of that that I am thinking; it is not chiefly of that that I am thinking."

Industries Need Rehabilitation

"Many great industries prostrated by the war wait to be rehabilitated in many parts of the world where what will be lacking is not brains or willing hands or organizing capacity or experienced skill, but machinery and raw materials and capital. I believe that our business men, our merchants, our manufacturers, and our capitalists will have the vision to see that prosperity in one part of the world ministers to prosperity everywhere; that there is in a very true sense a solidarity of interest throughout the world of enterprise, and that our dealings with the countries that have need of our products and our money will teach them to deem us more than ever friends whose necessities we seek in the right way to serve."

"Our new merchant ships, which have in some quarters been feared as destructive rivals, may prove helpful rivals, rather, and common servants, very much needed and very welcome. Our great shipyards, new and old, will be so opened to the use of the world that they will prove immensely serviceable to every maritime people in restoring, much more rapidly than would otherwise have been possible, the tonnage wantonly destroyed in the war. I have only to suggest that there are many points at which we can facilitate American enterprise in foreign trade by opportune legislation and make it easy for American merchants to go where they will be welcomed as friends rather than as dreaded antagonists. America has a great and honorable service to perform in bringing the commercial and industrial undertakings of the world back to their old scope and swing again, and putting a solid structure of credit under them. All our legislation should be friendly to such plans and purposes."

More Simple Taxation

"And credit and enterprise alike will be quickened by timely and helpful legislation with regard to taxation. I hope that the Congress will find it possible to undertake an early reconsideration of federal taxes in order to make our system of taxation more simple and easy of administration, and the taxes themselves as little burdensome as they can be made and yet sufficient to support the government and meet all its obligations. The figures to which those obligations have arisen are very great indeed, but they are not so great as to make it difficult for the nation to meet them, and meet them, perhaps, in a single generation, by taxes which will neither crush nor discourage. These are not so great as the immense sums we have had to borrow, added to the immense sums we have had to raise by taxation, would seem to indicate; for a very large proportion of those sums was raised in order that they might be loaned to the governments with which we were associated in the war, and those loans will, of course, constitute assets, not liabilities, and will not have to be taken care of by our taxpayers."

"The main thing we shall have to care for is that our taxation shall rest as lightly as possible on the productive resources of the country, that its rates shall be stable and that it shall be constant in its revenue-yielding power. We have found the main sources from which it must be drawn. I take it for granted that its mainstays will henceforth be the income tax, the excess profits tax, and the state tax. All these can be adjusted to yield constant and adequate returns and yet not constitute a too grievous burden on the taxpayer. A revision of the income tax has already been provided for by the act of 1918, but I think you will find that further changes can be made to advantage both in the rates of the tax and in the method of its collection."

Excess Profits Tax

"The excess profits tax need not long be maintained at the rates which were necessary while the enormous expenses of the war had to be borne, but it should be made the basis of a

permanent system which will reach undue profits without discouraging the enterprise and activity of our business men. The tax on inheritances ought, no doubt, to be reconsidered in its relation to the fiscal systems of the several states, but it certainly ought to remain a permanent part of the fiscal system of the federal government also."

"Many of the minor taxes provided for in the revenue legislation of 1917 and 1918, though no doubt made necessary by the pressing necessities of the war time, can hardly find sufficient justification under the easier circumstances of peace and can now happily be got rid of. Among these, I hope you will agree, are the excises upon various manufacturers and the taxes upon retail sales. They are unequal in the incidence on different industries and on different individuals. Their collection is difficult and expensive. Those which are levied upon articles sold at retail are largely evaded by the readjustment of retail prices."

"On the other hand, I should assume that it is expedient to maintain a considerable range of indirect taxes, and the fact that alcoholic liquors will presently no longer afford a source of revenue by taxation makes it the more necessary that the field should be carefully restudied in order that equivalent sources of revenue may be found which it will be legitimate, and not burdensome, to draw upon. But you have at hand in the Treasury Department many experts who can advise you upon the matters much better than I can. I can only suggest the lines of a permanent and workable system, and the placing of the taxes where they will least hamper the life of the people."

System of Import Duties

"There is, fortunately, no occasion for undertaking in the immediate future any general revision of our system of import duties. No serious danger of foreign competition now threatens American industries. Our country has emerged from the war less disturbed and less weakened than any of the European countries which are our competitors in manufacture. Their industrial establishments have been subjected to greater strain than ours, their labor force to more serious disorganization, and this is clearly not the time to seek an organized advantage. The work of mere reconstruction will, I am afraid, tax the capacity and the resources of their people for years to come."

"So far from there being any danger or need of accentuated foreign competition, it is likely that the conditions of the next few years will greatly facilitate the marketing of American manufactures abroad. Least of all should we depart from the policy adopted in the Tariff Act of 1913 of permitting the free entry into the United States of the raw materials needed to supplement and enrich our own abundant supplies."

"Nevertheless, there are parts of our tariff system which need prompt attention. The experiences of the war have made it plain that in some cases too great reliance on foreign supply is dangerous, and that in determining certain parts of our tariff policy domestic considerations must be borne in mind which are political as well as economic."

Manufacture of Dyestuffs

"Among the industries to which special consideration should be given is that of the manufacture of dyestuffs and related chemicals. Our complete dependence upon German supplies before the war made the interruption of trade a cause of exceptional economic disturbance. The close relation between the manufacture of dyestuffs, on the one hand, and of explosives and poisonous gases, on the other, moreover, has given the industry an exceptional significance and value. Although the United States will gladly and unhesitatingly join in the program of international disarmament, it will, nevertheless, be a policy of obvious prudence to make certain of the successful maintenance of many strong and well-equipped chemical plants. German chemical industry, with which we will be brought into competition, was and may well be again a thoroughly knit monopoly capable of exercising a competition of a peculiarly insidious and dangerous kind."

"The United States should, more-

over, have the means of properly protecting itself whenever our trade is discriminated against by foreign nations, in order that we may be assured of that equality of treatment which we hope to accord and to promote the world over. Our tariff laws as they now stand, provide no weapon of retaliation in case other governments should enact legislation unequal in its bearing on our products, as compared with the products of other countries. Though we are as far as possible from desiring to enter upon any course of retaliation, we must frankly face the fact that hostile legislation by other nations is not beyond the range of possibility, and that it may have to be met by counter-legislation. This subject has fortunately been exhaustively investigated by the United States Tariff Commission. A recent report of that commission has shown very clearly what we lack, and that we ought to have the instruments necessary for the assurance of equal and equitable treatment. The attention of the Congress has been called to this matter on past occasions, and the past measures which are now recommended by the Tariff Commission are substantially the same that have been suggested by previous administrations. I recommend that this phase of the tariff question receive the early attention of the Congress."

Woman Suffrage Amendment

"Will you not permit me, turning from these matters, to speak once more and very earnestly of the proposed amendment to the Constitution which would extend the suffrage to women and which passed the House of Representatives at the last session of the Congress? It seems to me that every consideration of justice and of public advantage calls for the immediate adoption of that amendment and its submission forthwith to the legislatures of the several states. Throughout all the world this long-delayed extension of the suffrage is looked for; in the United States, longer, I believe, than anywhere else, the necessity for it and the immense advantage of it to the national life has been urged and debated by women and men who saw the need for it and urged the policy of it when it required steadfast courage to be so much beforehand with the common conviction; and I, for one, covet for our country the distinction of being among the first to act in a great reform."

"The telegraph and telephone lines will of course be returned to their owners as soon as the retransfer can be effected without administrative confusion; so soon, that is, as the change can be made with least possible inconvenience to the public and to the owners themselves. The railroads will be handed over to their owners at the end of the calendar year; if I were in immediate contact with the administrative questions which must govern the retransfer of the telegraph and telephone lines, I could name the exact date for their return also."

"Until I am in direct contact with the practical questions involved I can only suggest that in the case of the telegraphs and telephones, as in the case of the railways, it is clearly desirable in the public interest that some legislation should be considered which may tend to make of these indispensable instrumentalities of our modern life a uniform and coordinated system which will afford those who use them as complete and certain means of communication with all parts of the country as has so long been afforded by the postal system of the government, and at rates as uniform and intelligible. Expert advice is, of course, available in this very practical matter, and the public interest is manifest."

Nationalization of Service

"Neither the telegraph nor the telephone service of the country can be said to be in any sense a national system. There are many confusions and inconsistencies of rates. The scientific means by which communication by such instrumentalities could be rendered more thorough and satisfactory has not been made full use of. An exhaustive study of the whole question of electrical communication and of the means by which the central authority of the Nation can be used to unify and improve it, if undertaken by the appropriate committees of the Congress, certainly would result indirectly, even if not directly, in a great public benefit."

"The demobilization of the military forces of the country has progressed to such a point that it seems to me entirely safe now to remove the ban upon the manufacture and sale of wines and beers, but I am advised that without further legislation I have not the legal authority to remove the present restrictions. I, therefore, recommend that the act approved Nov. 21, 1918, entitled, 'An act to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, the purpose of the act entitled 'An act to provide further for the national security and defense by stimulating agriculture and facilitating the distribution of agricultural products,' and for other purposes,' be amended or repealed in so far as it applies to wines and beers."

"I sincerely trust that I shall very soon be at my post in Washington again to report upon the matters which made my presence at the peace table apparently imperative, and to put myself at the service of the Congress in every matter of administration or counsel that may seem to demand executive action or advice."

Senators Hear Message

Attitude of Indifference Noted as Clerk Reads That of the President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—There was an obvious attitude of indifference in the United States Senate chamber while the clerk read clearly, but perfunctorily, President Wilson's message. Many Senators left their seats, while a few examined the printed sheets which had been distributed.

As soon as the reading was finished, Hiram W. Johnson, Senator from California, proposed a resolution that the Secretary of State be ordered to present the complete text of the peace treaty to Congress. Unanimous con-

sent was refused from the Democratic side. Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, Senator from New Jersey, then tried to have the text sent to the Foreign Relations Committee, but this move also was blocked. Later at the State Department it was said that only an order from the President could compel the State Department to deliver it up. Republican Senators refused to comment on the message except in a few instances.

PRESIDENT'S HELP SOUGHT BY KOREANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—A message to President Wilson, asking him to exercise his authority at the Peace Conference for Korean independence, has been made public here by Seok Hun Kimm, chairman of the foreign relations committee of the New Korea Association. The message refers to the United States-Korea Treaty of 1882, says that treaty has never been broken and expresses the hope that its Article I will be fulfilled. This article reads:

"There shall be perpetual peace between the President of the United States and the King of Korea and the citizens of the respective governments. If other powers deal unjustly or oppressively with either government, the other will exert its good offices, on being informed of the case, to bring about an amicable arrangement."

BANK'S LAST VICTORY LOAN DAY

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Yesterday was the last day for banks throughout the country to report Victory Liberty Loan subscriptions to the federal reserve banks. Today the reserve banks will begin to compile these reports, and the Treasury expects to determine the Nation's total subscriptions to the loan early next week.

A likeness

SPEAKING of twins, somebody remarked that James and John were very much alike, particularly James. But there is not even that difference between Tecla Pearls and Orientals. They are alike in nothing so much as in their likeness.

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Fine Furnishings at
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No food is too good for growing children. And no food is better than Holsum Bread. It's made of best flour, well baked. Tastes good and is good. Try it on the kiddies' steen, times a day. They'll like it.

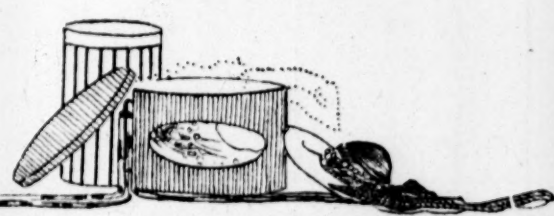
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Those who understand that true economy lies in the purchase of reliable quality at a fair price will find much to interest them in our display of highest standard Men's and Boys' apparel.

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Paris-Loeser Millinery
Smart Distinguished Hats

PARIS in everything but the price and the label. The best models of the world's famous artists reproduced so cleverly that the originators themselves could scarcely distinguish between their own product and the reproduction.

But the Paris Loeser label tells the story, and above all, the price.

For these charming Hats are priced much lower than the directly imported models, sometimes so little as half, sometimes even less.

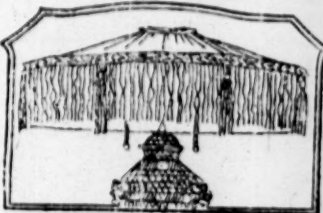
But one gets all the smartness, all the distinctive air of Paris, all the charm, beauty and becomingness of the genuine imported model at the Loeser price. Have you seen them? If you can use another Hat of a high class, we doubt if you can find anything better.

Millinery Store, Second Floor.

Make an Exquisite

Shade for the

Living Room Lamp



We are showing exclusive style Lamp Shades in several beautiful shapes and effects. The shades are most unusual—and therein lies one of their charms.

The models on display in this Shop are complete and artistic in every detail. You can duplicate any of these in the color scheme you desire at a big saving—merely by purchasing the materials in this Shop. A competent instructor will teach you how to make the Shades.

There are many articles both useful and decorative here for your choosing.

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Present B. Siegel Co. prices are based on advantageous purchases made by us before the recent advance in furs—it will be found wisdom and economy to buy early.

Original, distinctive and authentic in style for present and summer wear.

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DETROIT, MICHIGAN

THEATERS

"Among the Girls"

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
 "Among the Girls," a musical comedy, founded on a farce by R. C. Cooper. Music by Mr. McGee and Henry Blossom, music by Raymond Hubbell. Lyrics by Mr. Blossom and Glen Macdonough; presented by Selwyn & Co., evening of May 19, 1919, at the Park Square Theater, Boston. The cast:

Jimmie Shannon.....Percival Knight
 Jimmie Shannon.....Gertrude Fowler
 Ann Windsor.....Coralline Waide
 Peggy Denby.....Edith Burton
 Irene Trevor.....Beverly West
 George Goddard.....Rea Martin
 Betty Woods.....Florence Deshon
 Eleanor Willoughby.....May Elsie
 Lily Trevor.....Rene Delting
 Rene Marie de Tours.....Louise Cook
 Dolly Walters.....Evelyn Cavanaugh
 Billy Meekin.....Earl Benham
 Judge Garrison.....George A. Wright Sr.
 Willard Hagood.....Denman Maley

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—"Among the Girls" has a well-knit story, told with intelligent humor, and so is strong where most musical comedies are weak. The lyrics are satisfying, too, except where they tend, like the book, to slough off into cheap cynicism about matrimony and prohibition. Mr. Hubbell's music is ingenious, and, without being strikingly fresh, is consistently lively and tuneful. The managers have provided a handsome production, have had it staged by the expert R. H. Burnside, and have provided a company that is unusually strong in the ensemble to meet the librettists' demand that each of the chorus girls be able to speak a few lines effectively in such numbers as the satirical song about the party telephone line in the suburbs.

Mr. Knight's comedy style fits well into the character of the bashful bachelor who must marry within a few hours or lose a \$12,000,000 legacy. Few comedians understand as well as he does that a stage funny man ceases to be particularly amusing the moment he lets the audience see that he thinks himself funny. Mr. Knight can handle with uncommon ease an intricately written scene like Jimmie's romantic encounter with the French girl who can speak no English, a part well played, by the way, by Miss Cook. Denman Maley aroused a good deal of laughter, but should get still more as the nights go by, out of his part of the rival for Jimmie's millions.

An example of the librettists' good work is the way they have worked the chief dancer of the cast into the plot, in the song of Jimmie's proposal to Dolly. Everything goes smoothly while the band plays a waltz, but when Jimmie's rival sees his chances of becoming rich are in danger, and signals the band to change to "jazz." Dolly instantly rises and forces the unwilling Jimmie to dance. Miss Cavanaugh makes a sprightly Dolly and Miss Delting sings romantic songs ingratiatingly, while Miss Beverly West was cute enough and Miss Waide was sweet enough, surely, for anyone's taste. Misses Burton and Deshon did good work throughout the evening. A large audience indicated its decided approval of the whole entertainment.

"Chains" in Boston

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
 "Chains," a four-act play by Elizabeth Baker, presented on the evening of May 19, 1919, at the Copley Theater, Boston, by the Henry Jewett Players. Produced at the Court Theater, London, on April 15, 1909, and at the Criterion Theater, in an "Americanized" version on Dec. 16, 1912. The present cast:

Lily Wilson.....Phyllis Ralph
 Charlie Wilson.....Noel Leslie
 Freddy Tennant.....E. E. Clive
 Maggie Massey.....Jessamine Newcombe
 Morton Leslie.....Cameron Matthews
 Sybil Frost.....Catherine Lexow
 Percy Massey.....Donald Call
 Mr. Fenwick.....Leonard Craske
 Mrs. Massey.....Viola Roach
 Mr. Massey.....H. Conway Wingfield
 Walter Foster.....Fred W. Pernalin

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—"Chains" is refreshing, not only because it is a sincere attempt to picture the suburban home life of a small-salaried London clerk who is bound machine-like to his job, and the reaction of clerks of different temperament to a call to adventure into the free life on the land in the colonies, but refreshing also because it reminds us that a play may hold sustained interest for its audience without the adventitious aid of sensational situations. It is merely necessary to tell a human story with recognizably human characters in order to dispense with the whole expensive machinery of "pre-tentious" stage entertainment. The audience chuckled almost constantly during the performance at the Copley. It was not the hard laughter of contempt that Pinero's savage pictures of "lower middle-class selfishness and hypocrisy" call forth, but the mellow laughter of sympathetic recognition of familiar comic but not unlovely traits.

In a word, Miss Baker's naturalistic little drama has the human touch. Her humor has taste but not acid. She lets us laugh at ambitious Charlie Wilson, fidgeting at the suburban sing-song, and pity him in his longing to escape the bonds that hold him cramped to his bookkeeping drudgery when he would find vent in acres of prairie for the farming instinct that is stifled in his Lilliputian back-yard garden.

Sympathetic, too, is one's laughter at Morton Leslie, the good-humored clerk who has never had anything like a trace of a vision to make him discontented with his lot. Percy Massey, who has an inkling of the uneasiness that has come to Charlie Wilson, but who dodges any question that interferes with his plans of marriage with simpering Sybil Frost. Sybil will make him just such a comfortable wife as the unvisionary Lily is to Charlie. Then there is Walter Foster, stodgy but kindly, unable to stir anything but a sense of respect in the thoughts of Maggie Massey. Maggie honestly tries to be in love with Foster, but finally gives it up to go back to the shop which means drudgery, but self-respecting independence. Mr. and Mrs. Massey contentedly preach the clerk's own

defensive philosophy of doing your work well and as cheerfully as possible, however much you may detest it.

Genuine characters, all of them, yet betokening artistic selection in the emphasis that is given to their traits as these people are affected by the disturbance caused by the departure of one of their little suburban group, Freddy Tennant, to seek his fortune in Australia. Charlie Wilson can stand his chafing chains no longer and decides to slip away with Tennant, sending for his wife as soon as he can settle on something. But the end finds him giving up in half tones, not quite spiritless and not quite him tighter than ever to his clerkship. A depressing play? Not at all. Inspiring, rather, and refreshing because of its solid humanity as distinguished from the unstable sentimentality of too many stage plays.

A play so human must be acted with little obvious resort to acting "methods," which are acceptable enough, because almost unnoticeable, in a stage or conventional play. Thus Mr. Craske, as a clerk worn out by his job, gives a study in half tones, not quite spiritless and not quite complaining, which makes the character live during its few moments in the story. Miss Roach and Mr. Wingfield, proving their taste by stopping just short of caricature, are to be commended, too, along with Miss Newcombe and Mr. Leslie who manage to keep their characters human rather than histrionic. Mr. Clive again proves his exceptional ability to establish and maintain a particular character mood throughout the action. The others, in various commendable degrees, approach to the ideal of seeming human beings in a simple story rather than actors busy in the midst of scenery and situations. Altogether this revival of "Chains" is something to be remembered.

SPECIAL COURTESY TO ALIENS IS URGED

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Because the Massachusetts Bureau of Immigration has for some time been aware that those people in the Commonwealth who are natives of other lands have had very little to encourage them toward citizenship in their adopted country, but, as it seems, have been "much retarded by discourtesy which is usually the result of impatience with their inability to make themselves clearly understood," the bureau has issued a leaflet for "widespread circulation through public service, industrial and business organizations with which non-English speaking people come largely in contact." This leaflet is headed "America United, First in the Hearts of All Its People," and reads as follows:

"Our foreign-speaking neighbors desire our friendship. We desire theirs. We should make these strangers in a strange land feel at home; that we want them to share our house."

"Imagine yourself adrift in a foreign-speaking land."

"You can help make America united by special courtesy and patience in your daily contact with all who do not speak our language readily."

"Many of these are well educated in their native tongue. They keenly appreciate courtesy and kindness."

"Help make America, its institutions and Americans dear to them, so that they, too, will become steadfast Americans."

"Do this for your country—it is patriotic work."

AERIAL TAXIMETER INVENTED

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey.—An aerial taximeter shown at the Pan-American Aeronautic Convention here records distances traveled down to a tenth of a mile. An intercity air service is now operating from this city to New York and Philadelphia, maintained by the Traymore Hotel. The charges are \$100 for the run to Philadelphia and \$100 to New York City. The machines are equipped with the aerial meters, and air traveling, at the rate stated, now costs 50 cents for each tenth of a mile, for two persons.

Re-Orders

That we are receiving scores of re-orders from those for whom we made shirts in 1918 is most gratifying. If you are not familiar with the several good features of our service, you may find it worth while to investigate.

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 Shirtmaker—Scarfmaker
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COMMUNITY CENTER BRINGS CIVIC UNITY

Twentieth Century Club of Boston Hears Results of Actual Operation of the Plan as Carried Out in Massachusetts City

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—So that it might be better realized that "community centers" are something more than indefinite, abstract pictures of a far-away civic ideal, the Twentieth Century Club of Boston called prominent community-center organizers into one of its luncheons recently to set forth the community center idea in action. One of these leaders was the Rev. C. H. Penoyer of Attleboro, Massachusetts, who for three years has put a great deal of effort into helping Attleboro to awaken to itself as a community by means of "community fellowship mass meetings."

These meetings were designated as "community fellowship," said Mr. Penoyer, because those seemed to be the best two words to express the whole purpose, yet he felt that it was identical with the community center enterprise.

Three years ago, Mr. Penoyer called upon different business men in their various offices and laid before them his thoughts pertaining to a closer unity of citizenship. He was soon asked to tell it to the Chamber of Commerce, who showed themselves in earnest, assuring him that they endorsed his message, that they felt the city needed a bringing together, and that they wished to see it begun immediately. A committee was appointed to make plans and vested with power to carry out the plans when completed after careful investigation.

It was considered very important that no publicity should be given until the program and its guarantees of success were brought about, also in order that the interest of the many cooperating groups might be won by direct presentation of the enterprise. So for eight months Mr. Penoyer busied himself with preparations, a great deal of which was winning the support of the ninety or a hundred organizations who already had the welfare of the city more or less at heart. Very little new machinery was brought into play, as it was thought to be a part of wisdom to take the city as organized and then to go ahead toward the ideal.

Almost every one seemed desirous to help. The school board joined in the undertaking and offered the use of the school buildings. The city officials wrote out an unusually strong endorsement. Three of the main points in the enterprise are that it shall be non-official, non-executive, and non-religious.

It was decided that were any of the city officers to in any way direct the meetings, criticism might easily creep in; that if the enterprise should attempt to actually take charge of any special work, like the various welfare campaigns, for instance, confusion might easily be the result, and that since there was no state church, no church or creed could in any way assert itself in a community gathering.

Based on these fundamentals the meetings began, and so much has been accomplished from the start that much attention has been received from the outside. All nationalities, creeds, and

colors in the city are active in the meetings, which are divided into sessions. First the general committee composed of representatives from all the cooperating groups hold a business session. Then comes the lecture, question and discussion periods. Following this is the song session of community singing, and the meeting comes to a close after a social session.

Thus it will be noticed that a number of kinds of community gatherings are put into this one. And Mr. Penoyer reports that the whole moves off with delightful satisfaction. He does not claim to have reached perfection, far from it, he says that Attleboro has much to learn. Nevertheless a most remarkable civic unity is growing out of it.

CITY MANAGER PLAN USED IN CALIFORNIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN BERNARDINO, California.—

Several southern California cities are tending toward the city manager plan. San Bernardino's new city administration will name a single head for the management of the street, engineering, park, water, and fire departments, thus centering practically all of the city activities in one responsible head. By this plan it is hoped to get real results for far less outlay of money, especially in the building and maintaining of streets.

Santa Ana is another city which has decided to combine its street and engineering departments with a single head, also with a view to gaining greater efficiency in the providing and maintaining of streets and other allied activities. For a number of years Redlands has maintained this system, finding that it makes for efficiency and economy.

HIAWATHAS' LAND SCHEME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Canadian News Office

COBourg, Ontario.—The Hiawatha

Indians at Rice Lake, a few miles north of here, have evolved a settlement scheme which is proving very satisfactory to returned members of the community, every veteran being presented with 10 acres right in the reserve so that he may settle down among his own people.

IN THE LIBRARIES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The London

Library is, it is understood, to have a very valuable addition in the bequest of Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace's collection of books, numbering between three and four thousand volumes. The collection is particularly strong in books on Russia and in Russian, for Sir Donald, who was at one period foreign correspondent and later foreign editor of The Times, had spent a great deal of time in Russia and in the consideration of Russian affairs. For six years from 1870, he traveled in Russia and became intimately acquainted with the people and their mode of life.

The history of the London Library is interesting, if from the point of view alone that it owes its existence and a great deal of its continued success to its energetic founder, Thomas Carlyle. It shows a side of Carlyle's character altogether admirable.

Perhaps, as Mr. Frederic Harrison has said, the London Library alone of all Carlyle's "fertile ideas and schemes, has grown steadily in the public favor from that day to this, without meeting a word of criticism or opposition, without ever having known any setback or enemy." A very interesting correspondence on the London Library between Carlyle and Mr. Christie, a young man who was Carlyle's right hand in converting people to his ideas and in drawing up a practical scheme for the launching of their project, was published by Mr. Frederic Harrison some years ago. The letters give evidence, as Mr. Harrison writes, "of the genius of good-sense, foresight, knowledge of men and affairs which Thomas Carlyle could keep at the back of his head for the plain requirements of the busy world. . . . I often wish that today he could walk into the hall of the London Library which he founded with such zeal and hope, could see the long range of full shelves in the Book Store, mark the come and go of reading men and women, and note his own marble bust in the centre. . . ."

Mr. Froude reports that in the early Craigenputtock days, the idea of a

London Library had come to Carlyle. He observed with derision that while it had like Dumfries possessed a jail, it had no public library, and he asked plaintively why it was that some such institution was not provided in every county. In 1839 he wrote to his mother at Annan: "Another object that engages me a little in these last weeks is the attempt to see whether a Public Library cannot be got here in London; a thing scandalously wanted. . . . There is to be some stir made in that business now and it really looks as if it would take effect."

The same year he was writing to his brother in Rome: "I have breakfasted with Rogers; the occasion was a mighty project—no less than that of instituting a Public Library here from which books might be borrowed. I have preached upon it until people take it up; Spedding has promulgated a prospectus, Rogers approves, Hallam and a list of official Lords are expected. . . . and now the Newspaper Engine is set a-blowing; slight Thunder from The Times, a fierce blast (from me) in the Examiner, etc.; it really looks as if the thing would take effect in one shape or another."

The "fierce blast" to give it Carlyle's own title, in the Examiner, though it showed signs here and there of that impatience and contempt for existing organizations and institutions, where they did not exactly adapt themselves to his particular need, characteristic of Carlyle, contained much excellent reasoning. "There does not exist here any library whatever worthy of the name from which a reader can borrow books; nothing but circulating heaps of ephemeral rubbish, charging their 5 and 10 guinea annually; libraries which for real purposes of knowledge would be held contemptible in a 6th-rate provincial town," said the "blast" at its fiercest. "Since no government will remedy this want, the public is called upon to unite and do it."

His zeal during these months is constantly finding expression, in his letters to Christie. "Stir every finger. We cannot but prosper if we persevere. . . . I beg of you not to be idle. . . . Leave no stone unturned. Agitation is wanted—Agitate! Agitate! Agitate! . . . Stir the waters: stir them. Leave no rest till they are all in white froth," and so on.

Things moved rapidly, though not always rapidly enough to please Carlyle, engaged upon his "Cromwell," but

with his eye ever alert for an opportunity to speed his beloved scheme. Early in 1841 Mr. Christie published a pamphlet in the form of a letter to the Earl of Clarendon, who, with Sir Arthur Helps, Gladstone, Houghton, and Forster were on the Committee of the Library. In the pamphlet the objects to establish "a large comprehensive library, from which books may be taken out to be read at home," and further "to supply good books in all departments of knowledge" were set forth.

On May 24, 1841, with the Prince Consort as its patron, the library was opened in Pall Mall. Already, within 12 months, 14,000 volumes filled its shelves, Prince Albert evincing the deepest interest in it and making at various times valuable contributions of books. In 1870 Carlyle became its president. Among its presidents have been, Clarendon, Houghton, Tennyson, Sir Leslie Stephen, and Mr. Balfour. Mr. Gladstone worked on the first list of books dealing with ecclesiastical history, and Grose and Hallam gave much time to drawing up a catalogue of classical and medieval history and literature, while Thackeray twice edited the library's accounts.

In 1845 the London Library was transferred to St. James' Square, where, since those days, it has undergone reconstruction and enlargement. Today, with its membership of more than 3200, and with a number of volumes for reference and lending, exceeding 250,000, the London Library has triumphantly fulfilled the promise of its founders to "raise its head among the libraries of Europe and redeem London from its deficiency and disgrace."

The crowning glory of the library has always been its foreign department, probably the finest and covering the widest range of any like institution in the world. Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace's collection—the Russian revolutionary pamphlets of 1905, are believed to be unique in Great Britain—must add immense lustre to the library and will further serve in that object for which, as Mr. Balfour pointed out some years ago, it had come into existence, "to supply the student with all the books required for carrying out his work."

Charm that Lurks in Little Things

Individual charm lurks in those little things with which the exquisite woman, fastidious in taste, discreet in choice, surrounds herself. Her telephone should be covered—may be covered—with an intriguing doll, whose rustling rose silk, gold lace and French rosebuds seem to announce pleasant messages whenever the bell rings. Dainty baskets are not carelessly fashioned toys, but cunning hiding places for some number of trifles that require their own corner.



Personality Gifts

One of life's triumphant moments is passing before the array of wedding gifts and discovering the one you sent yourself standing out from the rest—stamped with "personality." Wedding gifts, graduation gifts, gifts for men friends or women friends can be chosen in Mandel's Gift Shops from fascinating Cross leather goods; a wide variety of desk sets, bookends; glowing Japanese lustre; Dutch pottery; attractive candlesticks; decorative landscapes. When feminine intuition must surpass masculine judgment, there are wonders in the way of good-looking men's gifts.

Bijouterie

Up-to-date bijouterie adds a necessary touch to your chic spring frocks. And the right perfume—I'ts a joy to know that in Mandel's Gift Shops you will find only those perfumes and powders adopted par les elegantes d'un gout tres sur. Ninth Floor.



Foreign Shops—Ninth Floor

Feminine Fantasies

If sewing is your idea of a wonderful time, how much you'll enjoy a really-truly-everything-where-it-should-be sewing basket with a lovely colorful leather top. Or, if dashing off clever notes to your many friends appeals to you forcibly, make your notes out of the ordinary looking by using smart stationery from a smart little Cross leather box. If you have a whim for rare perfume—oh, keep it beautifully in a beautiful little bottle all dressed up with gold lace and rosebuds. Ninth Floor.



Petis Sacs

The unalterable necessity of paying for what you buy is made quite endurable if you carry a wonderful bead bag. They're altogether so delightful, these precious, fashionable head bags, and they strike an appealing note of color harmony that lends special charm to your whole appearance.

Smart Summer Accessories

Your luncheon table is made most attractive with a black oilcloth cover. Refreshing summer beverages are easy to serve—provided you own an attractive wicker tray fitted out with glasses. Summer meals are especially delightful when the table is set with hand-painted oilcloth doilies. Ninth Floor.



Mandel Brothers Chicago

HOW MEAT FOR THE ARMY WAS BOUGHT

Demand for United States Supplies Took On Such Proportions That All the Packers Combined Could Not Fill It

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—How the United States Army dealt with the packers in purchasing the enormous quantity of meat for the 2,000,000 soldiers in France and the men in the training camps in this country during the world war was told to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor here by a reliable authority. What the meat purchased by the government amounted to in pounds was not stated, but it was said that the figures would surprise people. They no doubt will be made public.

The army is now buying but little meat products, and what is purchased is bought in the open market on bids. With the exception of fresh meat, the army is overstocked, as the army officials had expected the war to last longer than it did and had bought for future use. What is to be done with the surplus was not stated, but it was said that the figures would surprise people. They no doubt will be made public.

Growth of Requirements
In a review of the army's experience in buying meat products, it was said that when the war began the army started to buy in the open market on a competitive basis on circular proposals inviting bids. The awards usually went to the lowest bidder; and, if not, it was for some particular reason, either because the bidder could not make the delivery, or for some other important feature that he could not meet.

"This method of buying continued a few months until the United States had a large number of troops overseas, and the requirements became greater. Increasing the quantities to be bought until finally they reached a point where one or two packers could not furnish the meat needed. In the course of time the army was taking all that every one could produce. The demand for bacon and corned beef could not be supplied even by the five big packers. Large and small packers were given an opportunity to furnish all they could. The army dickered with all of them, and when the purchasing officials thought the price was a little high they got in touch with the packers and had the prices adjusted.

Army Buyers Posted

"The packers did not furnish a cost statement to the army, but the army buyers knew at what prices cattle and hogs were selling on the hoof, and knew what percentages they would dress, and they were able to sift the cost to a pretty close figure.

"The Food Administration also had fixed the profit which the packers were allowed to make at 5 per cent on the turn over, and as the books of the packers were open to the Food Administration, the army officers did not worry much about price, as they felt that if in any instance the price exceeded the percentage fixed, the Food Administration would take cognizance of the fact.

"For a time there was practically no competition among the packers. The Food Administration made allotments to each packer in quantities according to their facilities for handling it. The price was determined upon and each packer furnished the meat on that basis. The government in buying the enormous quantity it had to buy could not exercise the option of an indi-

vidual buyer, who could place his order with the lowest bidder. In buying for the government, on account of the quantity handled, it was felt that it ought to have the best figures possible.

Maj. O. F. Skiles, quartermaster corps, had charge of the procurement of packing house products during the war.

REDUCTION IN COST OF LIVING IS CLAIMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—A letter has been received by the Montreal City Council from the Hon. G. D. Robertson, Minister of Labor for the Dominion, in reply to a recent resolution of the council sent to the government asking that steps be taken to effect a reduction in the cost of living. In his reply, Senator Robertson says: "I note your resolution asserts that the cost of living is constantly increasing. This is a mistaken statement, inasmuch as the cost of living has decreased 10 per cent since Feb. 1. The resolution further states that the Dominion authorities alone can take energetic measures to prevent an increase of the cost of the necessities of life, either by fixing the maximum price thereof or by prohibiting the undue storage. The federal government has done much in this direction, and has well controlled the price of foodstuffs in storage and required their sale whenever public interest made such acts necessary. There is, however, very much that the municipal authorities can do to minimize and control the cost of living in any individual city under the authority given by order-in-council of Dec. 11, 1918.

"The cost of living commissioner of this department is doing everything possible to adequately deal with the situation. But the greatest difficulty is lack of production in Canada. Canada is an agricultural country and should be producing much more foodstuffs than it consumes. More than 50 per cent of the population of Canada is located at urban centers, in which thousands are now out of employment, yet thousands of men and women are needed for farm work, at wages ranging up to \$70 per month, with board, and still our people insist on remaining in the cities unemployed, and blaming the government for the high cost of living when they should be doing something themselves to assist in the production of foodstuffs in Canada. While continuing to do all we possibly can from this end it is hoped that your municipal authorities under the powers invested in them by order-in-council referred to, may be able to render some assistance in reducing the cost of living.

The city authorities are disappointed with Senator Robertson's reply, and it is maintained that the Minister's claim of a reduction of 10 per cent in the cost of living since February is not in accordance with fact, so far as Montreal is concerned.

ANTI-SUBMARINE FLEET READY

NEW YORK, New York—A flotilla of ships of the type that was used by the United States Navy to drive the German U-boats from the sea is now at anchor off Key West, Florida, awaiting orders to go to New Orleans, preliminary to a cruise up the Mississippi River and its tributaries. The trip is planned to show the people of the Mississippi valley just what kind of vessels were employed by the navy against the undersea boats.

CHANGES AT CAMP GRANT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Maj.-Gen. W. A. Holbrook was relieved of command of Camp Grant, Illinois, yesterday, and ordered to report to General Pershing for duty in France. He will be relieved by Maj.-Gen. George Bell Jr.

GROCERS CRITICIZE THE MEAT PACKERS

Southern Wholesalers at New Orleans Convention Urge Congress to Enact Laws to Prevent Restriction of Competition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—An alleged tendency of the "Big Five" meat packers to monopolize the food distributing business in the United States was condemned as detrimental to trade activity, not only, but also as inimical to the public welfare, by the approximately 2000 delegates attending the annual convention of the Southern Wholesale Grocers Association here. Resolutions were passed by the body insisting that the freedom of business competition in the country should not be restricted, and urging upon Congress the enactment of laws to preserve such competition. In another set of resolutions the convention advocated the return of the national rail and wire systems to private owners forthwith.

Severe criticism of the meat packers was voiced at several stages of the proceedings of the meeting. J. H. McLaurin, of Jacksonville, Florida, read a letter with the approval, it was stated, of E. A. Cudaby Jr., in which he denied that the Cudaby packing firm had any intention of engaging in either the wholesale or retail grocery business. Following this the convention adopted a resolution which follows, in part:

"Resolved, That we as a body of wholesale grocers and American citizens assembled in New Orleans, Louisiana, look with alarm upon the encroaching powers of monopoly and its detrimental and disastrous effects upon trade and commerce, and for that reason we, as a commercial body, do approve the summary of the report of the Federal Trade Commission on the meat packing industry as outlined in a letter submitted by its chairman, William B. Coker, to the President of the United States, July 3, 1918.

"We urge upon Congress in behalf of the interest of fair trade and just, legal and honorable competition to give the country remedial legislation at once along the lines of the four suggestions as made by the Federal Trade Commission."

The above resolution was introduced by J. B. Mayfield of Tyler, Texas. The convention also adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the association demand, first, that the special service and tariff now allowed on non-perishable products shipped in the private refrigerator cars of the meat packers be confined to fresh meat and other perishable products, and second, that shipments by meat packers which contain commodities usually handled by

wholesale grocers be subject to the same service and tariffs."

At the annual meeting of the board of directors of the Southern Wholesale Grocers Association, Mr. McLaurin urged the appropriation of funds with which to counteract the advertising propaganda of the "Big Five." He declared this propaganda is designed to create distrust of the wholesale grocers, or middlemen, by giving the public the impression that the present methods of food distribution by the wholesalers, under the free competition supposed to exist, are inefficient.

Dr. L. H. Haney, the association's chief economist, stated that an unbiased study is to be made by experts with the view to showing that the high prices prevailing in the United States for food products are not due to the wholesalers. Mr. McLaurin also denied that the wholesalers contributed to high prices, and he thought that a gradual reduction in prices would be possible, particularly after the question of Labor had been adjusted on a peace basis.

LEGUIA VICTORY IN PERU INDICATED

LIMA, Peru—Indications on the 19th pointed to the election of Augusto B. Leguia, candidate of the Independent Party, as President of Peru. Of the 6000 votes cast in Lima, he received 4000. His supporters' claims of victory in the provinces are disputed by the Civil Party, which is supporting Antero Aspillaga. The victory of Leguia is conceded generally by political observers, although nothing definite will be known until complete returns from the provinces are received.

GERMAN MESSAGES IN INVISIBLE INK

NEW YORK, New York—Messages written in invisible ink on the blank back pages of a Bible was one way in which spies in this country endeavored during the war to communicate secretly with the German Government. Mme. Marie de Victorica testified yesterday in the trial of Willard J. Robinson, charged with treason. She said she was introduced to Robinson by Jeremiah A. O'Leary, that Robinson consented to carry her messages to Germany and that she gave him a Bible containing secretly inscribed messages in code which were developed with the aid of iodine tablets. She said she brought the invisible ink from Germany soaked in white neckties, from which it was extracted.

INSTRUCTOR ARRESTED

NASHVILLE, Tennessee—Russell Scott, instructor in French at Vanderbilt University, was arrested yesterday by an immigration agent on a warrant charging statements that he believed in organized government, believed in the destruction of property by violence and did not believe in the government of the United States.

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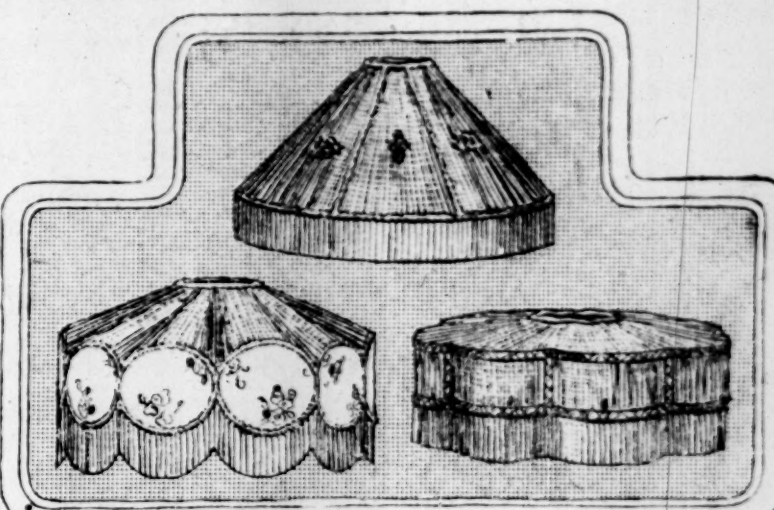
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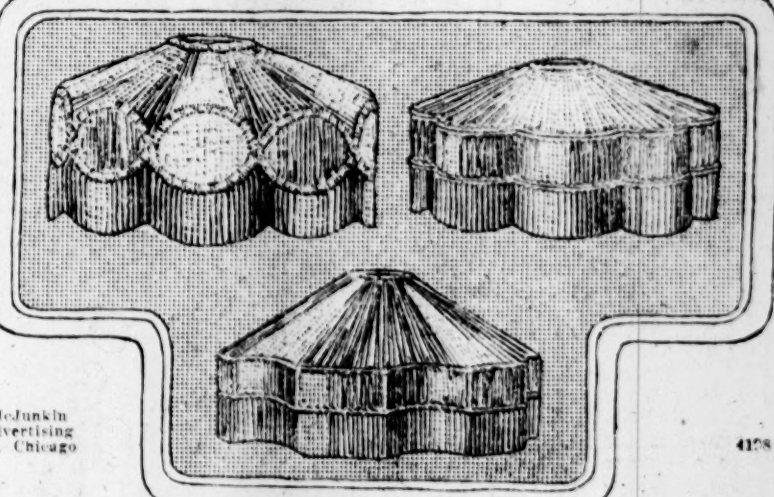
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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

TENNIS PATRON
RETURNS HOME

Lieut.-Col. D. F. Davis Tells of
Matches Played by Soldiers in
Various United States Army
Camps in France

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Lieut.-Col. D. F. Davis, of the one hundred and thirty-eighth infantry, thirty-fifth division, who is known as patron of tennis from London to New Zealand, recently arrived in St. Louis. Lieutenant-Colonel Davis, who is out of the service in a recent overseas tour, has been in France, describing how the soldier players in the army matches strove to get into condition under the most adverse circumstances.

Lieutenant-Colonel Davis says a number of tournaments were held in the winter months. He took part in one held at Cannes on the courts of the Cannes Tennis Club, where the French championships are played. He mentioned as among the American entrants such well-known names in tennis as Maj. R. D. Wrenn, Maj. W. A. Larned, Capt. R. N. Williams, and Capt. W. M. Washburn.

"The preliminaries," said Lieutenant-Colonel Davis, "were held at the various army camps in France. A number of countries will send their players to the tournament to be held in Paris this spring as a part of the inter-allied games. Our American team will be made up of the champions of the various divisions of the American overseas army."

In the American expeditionary force championship, Colonel Davis was defeated in the fifth round of the singles event by Lieutenant Breck, a Californian. In the doubles he was paired with Captain Dell, formerly of Princeton University. He reached the final where he and Captain Dell lost to Captain Williams and Captain Washburn in a four-set match.

Colonel Davis has announced his retirement from the game. He is internationally known as the donor of the Davis cup, the international tennis trophy which was held by Australia. In the first match for the cup in 1900 Colonel Davis won the singles event against A. W. Gore and E. D. Black of the British team, giving the cup to America for the first year, as M. D. Whitman also defeated the Britishers.

RUTGERS TRACK
MEN WIN IN MEET

Capture Annual Middle States
Championship With Score of
48 Points — Poor Conditions

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Rutgers College, the annual track and field championships of the middle states here Saturday afternoon, with a total of 48 points. Swarthmore College finished second, and Lafayette College was third, with scores of 33 and 31.5-6 points, respectively.

Poor conditions prevailed throughout the meet and little spectacular running could be expected. Finley of New York University captured the 440-yard event in 53.8. Chandler of Swarthmore led in the shotput and Pratt of Rutgers captured first place in the discus, 29 meters.

Other teams competing in the meet finished as follows:

Muhlenberg College, 10; Stevens Institute of Technology, 8.1-3; Delaware College, 8.1-3; New York University, 7; Gettysburg College, 4.1-5; and Washington and Jefferson College, 3. The summary:

100-Yard Dash—Won by De Witt, Rutgers; Klauer, Swarthmore, second; Kunkle, Lafayette, third; Carter, Swarthmore, fourth. Time—15.5.

220-Yard Dash—Won by Kunkle, Lafayette; DeWitt, Rutgers, second; Klauer, Swarthmore, third; Friedlander, New York University, fourth. Time—23.5.

440-Yard Dash—Won by Finley, New York University; Rice, Rutgers, second; Ellis, Stevens, third; Silver, Haverford, fourth. Time—53.8.

Half Mile—Won by Erb, Muhlenberg; Crawford, Lafayette, second; Barabian, Rutgers, third; Stinson, New York, fourth. Time—2m. 25c.

Mile Run—Won by Crawford, Lafayette; Wilson, Delaware, second; Felter, Swarthmore, third; Crane, Rutgers, fourth. Time—4m. 41c.

Two-Mile Run—Won by Pierce, Swarthmore; Eichenfelder, Rutgers, second; McEvoy, Washington and Jefferson, third; Carey, Lehigh, fourth. Time—10m. 25c.

120-Yard Hurdles—Won by Kunkle, Lafayette; Hisey, Haverford, second; Heynolds, Lafayette, third; Roberts, Stevens, fourth. Time—16.5s.

220-Yard Low Hurdles—Won by Heller, Rutgers; Edge, Muhlenberg, second; McElvain, Lafayette, third; Kemp, Swarthmore, fourth. Time—27.5s.

High Jump—Tie between Roberts, Stevens, and Hampton, Swarthmore; Chandler, Swarthmore, third; tie between Arlick, Delaware, and Dettlinger, Rutgers, fourth. Height—5ft. 8in.

Broad Jump—Won by Kunkle, Lafayette, tie between Summerville, Rutgers, and Mellinger, Lafayette, for second; Haldeman, Swarthmore, third. Distance—21ft. 6in.

Pole Vault—Tie between Buckley and Gogan of Rutgers; Kemp, Swarthmore, third; tie between Roberts, Stevens, Knott, Haverford, and Goodrich, Lafayette, for fourth. Height—11ft. 11in.

Shotput—Won by Chandler, Swarthmore; Pratt, Rutgers, second; Hoyt, Swarthmore, third; Goodale, Stevens, fourth. Distance—31ft. 6in.

Discus—Won by Pratt, Rutgers; Hoyt, Swarthmore, second; Wills, Muhlenberg, third; Loose, Delaware, fourth. Distance—119ft.

Javelin Throw—Won by McWilliams, Lafayette; Loose, Delaware, second; Pratt, Rutgers, third; Henry, Washington and Jefferson, fourth. Distance—123ft. 2in.

NEW ZEALAND IS
RUGBY WINNER

Defeats Mother Country in Imperial Services Rugby Football Championship Series

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TWICKENHAM, England—The final match of the Imperial Services Rugby Football Tournament, necessitated by the unexpected defeat of New Zealand at Bradford by the Australian XV, a defeat which enabled the Mother Country to draw level on points, attracted a great crowd to Twickenham on April 16. Not only did the destination of the King's Cup depend upon the respective abilities of New Zealand and the Mother Country, but the winners of this match were to meet the French army fifteen the following Saturday on the same enclosure. So little had been the margin between the scores when the two powerful British sides met at Inverleith, that there were few, except the most ardent partisans, who would confidently attempt to predict the result, but the solid block of New Zealanders in the stands meant their side to win, if a yell could be turned into a weapon of victory.

Their side did win, as already reported by cable. The Christian Science Monitor, by 9 points to 3, and there was little doubt at the end of the first half, which was the better team. Certainly the Mother Country, who kicked off, were playing against a strong wind, and their gain of a penalty goal after 10 minutes' play might have been taken as a basis for victory. However, a similar penalty awarded to New Zealand a few minutes later resulted in a goal, and thus equalized the scoring. After this interchange, play settled down into an almost continuous pressure on the Mother Country, who were pinned to their own goal-line on several occasions for periods of some minutes.

Capt. W. J. Cullen put in noticeably good work during the first half; but the three-quarters as a whole could rarely struggle out of their own half of the field. Kicks at goal were frequent by the New Zealanders, but only the one already mentioned was successful, the wind being a powerful factor. The pack played a strong game on both sides, and the tackling of the colonials was tremendous. The New Zealand three took advantage of the wind which was hampering their opponents, and both Ryan and O'Brien found touch with beautifully judged kicks. The first half of the game closed with a powerful effort on the part of the colonials, and the whistle blew with the score at 3 points all.

During the interval Prince Albert, who had witnessed the game throughout, descended to the field from the stand and shook hands with both teams. The second half opened with a great dash by New Zealand, which nearly resulted in a score and a little later Moffatt gave the Mother Country a lesson in the use of weight, which also just failed to bring off a try. An interval of alternating play during which Captain Pynn showed to great advantage for the Mother Country, led to another penalty being awarded to New Zealand. The kick did not succeed; but it now appeared to be only a question of time before New Zealand increased the score. The colonial forwards were pressing heavily, and, although the Mother Country made a fine attempt to open the game, in which J. N. Dickson showed up prominently, A. Sinze, the vigorous colonial wing forward, got over the home line 20 minutes after the resumption of the game. The try was not converted. Nothing seemed to be able to stop the winners after this, though Pynn, Lewis, and Cullen did all they knew to relieve the pressure, and though the home side broke away in very dangerous fashion three minutes from time. The third try to the New Zealanders came from Ford, the speedy winger, and the six-point lead thus obtained was maintained to the end of the game. The teams:

Mother Country—Back, Maj. B. S. Cumbridge, three-quarters, Lieut. J. N. Dickson, Capt. W. J. Cullen, Lieut. R. C. Pickles, Maj. A. T. Sloan, halfbacks, Lieut. Clem Lewis, Capt. J. A. Pynn, forwards, Lieut.-Col. L. G. Brown, Capt. C. M. Usher, Capt. the Rev. W. T. Hayward, Capt. R. A. Gillie, Maj. H. B. Moore, Maj. P. H. Lawrence, Capt. C. H. Pillman, C. S. M. I. Jones.

New Zealand—Forwards, C. Brown, E. Hazell, M. Cain, J. Kloss, J. Moffatt, A. Wilson, E. Bellis, A. West, wing, A. Sinze, halfbacks, J. Ryan, W. Fee, three-quarters, J. Ford, J. Stohr, Storey, back, J. O'Brien. Referee—E. W. Calver, L. S. R. U. R.

KANSAS STATE WINS
FROM KANSAS NINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

MANHATTAN, Kansas—Kansas State Agricultural College won the first of a Missouri Valley Conference two-game baseball series from the University of Kansas here Monday, 1 to 0. The pitching of R. J. Magrath '20, and the hitting of H. X. Burton '21, his battery mate, featured. Burton brought in the winning run with a double in the second inning. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Kansas State . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 4 0
Kansas . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1
Batteries—Magrath and Burton; Marx and Bunn. Umpire—Moss.

Mother Country—Back, Maj. B. S. Cumbridge, three-quarters, Lieut. J. N. Dickson, Capt. W. J. Cullen, Lieut. R. C. Pickles, Maj. A. T. Sloan, halfbacks, Lieut. Clem Lewis, Capt. J. A. Pynn, forwards, Lieut.-Col. L. G. Brown, Capt. C. M. Usher, Capt. the Rev. W. T. Hayward, Capt. R. A. Gillie, Maj. H. B. Moore, Maj. P. H. Lawrence, Capt. C. H. Pillman, C. S. M. I. Jones.

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The British Army rugby football XV beat Northumberland County team at Gosforth, Newcastle, April 9, by 29 points to 3.

S. H. Fry, the amateur billiard champion, beat T. N. Palmer, the holder, in the final for the amateur championship of Snooker's pool, played at Orme's Hall, Soho Square, April 9.

Leicester beat a Canadian military rugby football team by 19 points to 3, at Leicester, April 19.

The next Olympic games are to be held at Antwerp in 1920, according to the International Committee's decision.

FRESHMAN DIRECTOR
NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—Yale University is to have a director of freshman athletics, and Herman Olcott '01 is mentioned as the most likely candidate for the position.

Olcott was, during his undergraduate days, a famous center on the Eli varsity football teams of 1899 and 1900. He has held the position of athletic director at the University of Kansas for a number of years, and during the war was athletic director at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station.

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JOHNS HOPKINS WINS
SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Pennsylvania—The Johns Hopkins lacrosse team defeated Lehigh University here Monday, 7 to 2.

PHILADELPHIA WINS 8 TO 7
The Philadelphia Nationals defeated the St. Louis Cardinals here Tuesday, 8 to 7. Pitchers for both sides were hit freely. The visitors weakened in the last inning when the locals got over six runs. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Philadelphia . . . 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 8 12 2
St. Louis . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 7 12 2
Batteries—Woodward and Adams, Cady; Goodwin, Sherrill and Clemens. Umpires—Moran and Rigler.

CINCINNATI MOVES
UP IN THE STANDING

Although Defeated by Giants, the
Cubs' Win Over Brooklyn
Places the Eastern Team Next
to the Top in the League Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

URBANA, Illinois—University of Illinois ran up a total of 91 points against the University of Wisconsin's 43 in the dual track meet here Saturday. K. L. Wilson '20 took first in the three weight events and in the javelin throw for Illinois. Wisconsin succeeded in winning only two events, the one and two-mile runs. C. C. Carroll '19 showed a great improvement in form and won the 100-yard dash and the 220-yard hurdles.

B. E. Meyers '20 and A. R. Burr '20 of Wisconsin, who won first and second respectively in the two-mile race, distanced J. M. Birks '19 of Illinois easily. They ran a step apart practically the whole distance and made the good time of 10m. 5s. R. A. Liffendahl '21 took first in the running high jump with a height of 5ft. 10in. The summary:

100-Yard Dash—Won by C. C. Carroll, Illinois; H. Hisey, Wisconsin, second; C. P. Bauer, Wisconsin, third. Time—10.5.

220-Yard Dash—Won by J. S. Prescott, Illinois; C. C. Carroll, Illinois, second; R. S. Emery, Illinois, third. Time—24.2-3s.

400-Yard Dash—Won by R. S. Emery, Illinois; P. A. Kayser, Wisconsin, second; E. L. Brown, Illinois, third. Time—54.3-4s.

800-Yard Run—Won by W. W. Brown, Illinois; C. R. B. Bailey, Illinois, second; R. W. Ramsey, Wisconsin, third. Time—2m.

One-Mile Run—Won by Smith, Wisconsin; C. R. Bailey, Illinois, second; Walter Mount, Illinois, third. Time—3m. 35s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by B. E. Meyers, Wisconsin; A. R. Burr, Wisconsin, second; J. M. Birks, Illinois, third. Time—10m. 25s.

120-Yard Hurdles—Won by G. C. Buchheit, Illinois; L. D. Edwards, Wisconsin, second. Time—16.1-5s.

220-Yard Hurdles—Won by C. C. Carroll, Illinois; A. M. Spafford, Wisconsin, second; G. C. Buchheit, Illinois, third. Time—26.1-5s.

Running High Jump—Won by R. A. Liffendahl, Illinois; L. D. Edwards, Wisconsin, second; G. C. Buchheit, Illinois, third. Height—5ft. 10in.

Running Broad Jump—Won by W. L. Keady, Illinois; L. D. Edwards, Wisconsin, second; H. Hisey, Wisconsin, third. Distance—20ft. 2in.

Pole Vault—Won by G. C. Buchheit, Illinois; Malcolm McCarthey, Wisconsin, second; P. W. Bennett, Illinois, third. Height—11ft.

16-Pound Shotput—Won by K. L. Wilson, Illinois; R. A. Liffendahl, Illinois, second; Malcolm McCarthey, Wisconsin, third. Distance—35ft. 4 1/2in.

16-Pound Hammer Throw—Won by K. L. Wilson, Illinois; P. W. Bennett, Illinois, second; Malcolm McCarthey, Wisconsin, third. Distance—110ft. 10in.

Discus Throw—Won by K. L. Wilson, Illinois; Malcolm McCarthey, Wisconsin, second; E. C. Brede, Illinois, third. Distance—187ft. 6in.

Javelin Throw—Won by K. L. Wilson, Illinois; G. C. Buchheit, Illinois, second; E. J. Mueller, Wisconsin, third. Distance—144ft. 5in.

Illinois made a clean sweep of its two baseball games with Wisconsin, winning Friday's game 9 to 4, and Saturday's 11 to 4. Friday's game was featured by heavy hitting. With the score 5 to 4 in the seventh and the bases full, E. T. Johnson '21, now playing first base for Illinois, got a two-base hit, thus making the game safe for the Illini. Pitcher A. H. Miller '21, of Wisconsin, also passed two men with the bases full in that inning, thus forcing in two scores. Wisconsin played perfect baseball in the field. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Illinois . . . 0 0 0 4 1 0 0 0 0 9 11 2
Wisconsin . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 10 2
Batteries—Ryan and Kiser; Miller and Abrahamson. Umpire—Eckman. Time—2h. 35m.

Illinois walked away with the second game. B. A. Ingwerson '20 of Illinois recovered from his hitting slump and knocked out two home runs, the first when the bases were filled. In the seventh inning, H. A. Diehl '21 got a three-base hit with the bases filled. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Illinois . . . 1 4 0 1 1 4 0 0 0 11 9 2
Wisconsin . . . 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 4 10 2
Batteries—Wroeke and Kiser; Doyl, Williams and Abrahamson. Umpire—Eckman. Time—2h. 25m.

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ILLINOIS TRACK
MEN WIN IN MEET

Defeat the University of Wisconsin
91 to 43 — The Illini
Nine Also Wins

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Running Broad Jump—Won by W. L. Keady, Illinois; L. D. Edwards, Wisconsin, second; H. Hisey, Wisconsin, third. Distance—20ft. 2in.

Pole Vault—Won by G. C. Buchheit, Illinois; Malcolm McCarthey, Wisconsin, second; P. W. Bennett, Illinois, third. Height—11ft.

16-Pound Shotput—Won by K. L. Wilson, Illinois; R. A. Liffendahl, Illinois, second; Malcolm McCarthey, Wisconsin, third. Distance—35ft. 4 1/2in.

16-Pound Hammer Throw—Won by K. L. Wilson, Illinois; P. W. Bennett, Illinois, second; Malcolm McCarthey, Wisconsin, third. Distance—110ft. 10in.

Discus Throw—Won by K. L. Wilson, Illinois; Malcolm McCarthey, Wisconsin, second; E. C. Brede, Illinois, third. Distance—187ft. 6in.

Javelin Throw—Won by K. L. Wilson, Illinois; G. C. Buchheit, Illinois, second; E. J. Mueller, Wisconsin, third. Distance—144ft. 5in.

Illinois made a clean sweep of its two baseball games with Wisconsin, winning Friday's game 9 to 4, and Saturday's 11 to 4. Friday's game was featured by heavy hitting. With the score 5 to 4 in the seventh and the bases full, E. T. Johnson '21, now playing first base for Illinois, got a two-base hit, thus making the game safe for the Illini. Pitcher A. H. Miller '21, of Wisconsin, also passed two men with the bases full in that inning, thus forcing in two scores. Wisconsin played perfect baseball in the field. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Illinois . . . 0 0 0 4 1 0 0 0 0 9 11 2
Wisconsin . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 10 2
Batteries—Ryan and Kiser; Miller and Abrahamson. Umpire—Eckman. Time—2h. 35m.

Illinois walked away with the second game. B. A. Ingwerson '20 of Illinois recovered from his hitting slump and knocked out two home runs, the first when the bases were filled. In the seventh inning, H. A. Diehl '21 got a three-base hit with the bases filled. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Illinois . . . 1 4 0 1 1 4 0 0 0 11 9 2
Wisconsin . . . 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 4 10 2
Batteries—Wroeke and Kiser; Doyl, Williams and Abrahamson. Umpire—Eckman. Time—2h. 25m.

The British Army rugby football XV beat Northumberland County team at Gosforth, Newcastle, April 9, by 29 points to 3.

S. H. Fry, the amateur billiard champion, beat T. N. Palmer, the holder, in the final for the amateur championship of Snooker's pool, played at Orme's Hall, Soho Square, April 9.

Leicester beat a Canadian military rugby football team by 19 points to 3, at Leicester, April 19.

The next Olympic games are to be held at Antwerp in 1920, according to the International Committee's decision.

FRESHMAN DIRECTOR
NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—Yale University is to have a director of freshman athletics, and Herman Olcott '01 is mentioned as the most likely candidate for the position.

Olcott was, during his undergraduate days, a famous center on the Eli varsity football teams of 1899 and 1900. He has held the position of athletic director at the University of Kansas for a number of years, and during the war was athletic director at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station.

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

LONDON, England—Unfavorable conditions marked the revival of the International Association football trial game, North vs. South, at Stamford Bridge, April 14, in preparation for the game between England and Scotland, and very few of the players satisfied the onlookers who were familiar with the capabilities of at least the southern men.

A. Grimsdell of Tottenham Hotspurs, was a notable player, and shone more than any of the other half-backs on the field, though he had a couple of capable men to watch in R. Turnbull of Bradford and D. Shea of Blackburn Rovers. The north forwards were far superior to those of the south, and scored four times to their opponents' once. The teams:

North: S. Hardy (Aston Villa); E. Longworth (Liverpool); S. Duckworth (Blackburn Rovers); T. Fleetwood (Everton); J. McCall (Preston North End); J. Gresser (Everton); R. Turnbull (Bradford); D. Shea (Blackburn Rovers); J. G. Cock (Huddersfield Town); J. Smith (Bolton Wanderers); and H. Martin (Sunderland).

South: A. Hutton (West Ham United); T. Clay (Tottenham Hotspur); J. Harrow (Chelsea); E. Hanney (Brentford); Max Woodman (Cambridge University, capt.); A. Grimsdell (Tottenham Hotspur); H. T. Ford (Chelsea); H. White (Brentford); S. Pudford (West Ham United); J. Chipperfield (Arsenal); and E. J. Penn (Pulham).

South: A. Hutton (West Ham United); T. Clay (Tottenham Hotspur); J. Harrow (Chelsea); E. Hanney (Brentford); Max Woodman (Cambridge University, capt.); A. Grimsdell (Tottenham Hotspur); H. T. Ford (Chelsea); H. White (Brentford); S. Pudford (West Ham United); J. Chipperfield (Arsenal); and E. J. Penn (Pulham).

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

CONCERNING BOOKS
FOR THE BLIND

The toll of the Great War in blinded men has resulted in an extraordinary development, particularly in France, of ways and means for entertainment and for re-education; but no one of these has received greater impetus than printing and distribution of volumes in Braille. At Lighthouse No. 3, known better, perhaps, as Le Phare de France, in Paris, which is one of the war products of Miss Winifred Holt's Lighthouse for the blind in New York, was installed the first electric printing press, and here was published the first French Braille magazine, *La Lumière*, partially edited by the blinded soldiers, and distributed wherever a blinded soldier could be found among the French and also in the American expeditionary forces.

As a result of this, no less than 10,000 volumes, including miscellaneous publications from music to novels, have been issued from the press of Le Phare. The blinded soldier may draw from the library a copy of Kipling's "Jungle Book," "The Last of the Romanoffs," an English grammar for intellectual amusement, or a manual of anatomy to be studied as a part of his efforts toward re-education. These volumes have been made available not only to those blinded soldiers who are living at Le Phare, but also to any blinded soldiers in Paris who desire to make use of this privilege.

With the tremendous interest now existing in America in work for and with the blind, it is to be regretted that the Braille volumes, manufactured on both sides of the Atlantic, cannot be made interchangeable; but the American Braille system, believed by Americans to be an improvement, has not been adopted universally. The English Braille is unreadable by the American blind, and the American system is equally unintelligible to those familiar with the older alphabet.

Nothing appeals to the blinded soldiers more than the opportunity given them for work which tends toward the amelioration of the condition of their fellow sufferers. At Le Phare, therefore, no work is more popular than that which has to do with the manufacture of these books. The preparation of the plates, the reading of the proofs, and the binding are processes which the blinded men are quite competent to carry through, but the printing on the five electric presses is done by girls who come in from outside, in order to prevent any possible accident from the moving machinery. Talking with one of the blinded soldiers who was making a matrix plate in the Braille characters, I found a gratification which was an inspiration.

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The spirit of the workman, whatever his meter, is what makes his employment a trade or a profession. The multiplication of volumes under ordinary circumstances is so great that we have gotten away from the old time humanistic idea of imparting to others those gems of thought which have meant so much to us, but the limit which is necessarily put upon the output of the Braille press takes us back to the old humanistic saying: "Accept truth, unprejudiced, from whatever source, but having received it, realize the obligation to give it out again, made richer by its personal contact with yourself."

ITALY'S PROMISE
FOR THE FUTURE

"I Problemi dello Stato Italiano dopo la Guerra." V. Scialoja. Bologna: Zanichelli, 1918.

In the present volume, the author has sought to give a rapid and comprehensive glance at the work which lies before Italy, in reorganization and reconstruction, economic, social, financial, and geographical, when, from a basis of war, the country shall have been transferred to a basis of peace. In his own words, he has sought to make it an introduction to the series of writings by experts, on those vital questions of administration and development, internal and external, which must for some time come in their readjustment to entirely fresh circumstances and conditions, require the immediate consideration of successive governments.

In 1915, Italy was not financially equipped to bear, without feeling it severely, the gigantic strain of a prolonged war; successive campaigns in Africa, industrial unrest at home, apathy and lack of unity among her politicians, had not assisted toward emancipation from the poverty which had followed her from the days of her unification in 1868. Her mercantile fleet was small, which entailed dependence upon other countries whose requirements were at this time none too easily met; indeed, the writer points out that, during these years, Great Britain constantly deprived herself, in order to assist Italy. Trade with her neighbors and former allies, Austria and Germany, as well as with the Balkans, which had been among the chief sources of revenue, as well as the most convenient means of supply, was summarily at an end; and, finally, the systematic penetration by Germany, which had been going on almost unrecognized for many years, the grip which that country had upon her finances and her commerce, entailed a depletion and disruption that must for a long time tell severely on the structure of the State.

With admirable clarity and directness, the author deals with the question of Italy's financial position, after peace shall have been declared. The chief point that he would emphasize—and past legislation appears amply to justify his insistence—is that no taxation, however seemingly profitable at

the time, should be allowed to handicap in any direction the industrial activity of a people. As he rightly declared, however flourishing the national balance might appear, if in any measure it involve a curtailment of productivity, it would be unsound.

The future of Italy, her initiative along social, economic, and administrative lines, the success which she brings to and obtains from her positions, present or future, depends primarily upon the country's rulers, and their wisdom, energy, and courage, and through them upon the people willing to carry their statecraft into effect. The industries which have been organized under the government must not be allowed to slip back into private concerns, now that war is over; in the building of railways, in the organization of mercantile trade upon the Adriatic—a task which is already in hand, so that Venice may promise to be once more in the future what she has been in the past, a great seaport—in all questions concerning the country's industrial development, the State must recognize its responsibility. Only thus can the necessary coordination and systematic initiative be assured, which make for a harmonious whole.

While recognizing the immensity of the task which lies before Italy, Mr. Scialoja is full of confidence as to her capacity to shoulder the burden. For, in her energy and cooperation during these difficult years, he sees the promise of future loyalty and devotion. In her alliance with the great democracies of the west, France, and Great Britain, and also with America, Italy has herself gained a broader and more practical understanding of the meaning of democratic government; and it is along these lines, through the freer participation of all classes in the affairs of state, which shall entail a wider suffrage including women, and a better education for the people, that the author sees the permanent development of the future social and industrial welfare of his country.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO
LITERARY CRITICISM

"Last and First." Being two essays: "The New Spirit," and "Arthur Hugh Clough." By John Addington Symonds. New York: Nicholas L. Brown, publisher, 11-50.

It is important to have these two essays of John Addington Symonds accessible in some form other than the bound issues of the *Fortnightly Review*, and the publishers of this little volume have done a service both to the scholar and the general reader in excavating them from the files of a magazine. This is particularly true in the case of the essay on Clough, which first appeared in December, 1868. On the other hand, as the two essays are not related to each other in any way, except that of their common authorship, there is a trifle of incongruity in placing them side by side within a single cover. This should not, however, unduly disturb the reader. To these essays, Mr. Albert Mordell has added a concise and informing introduction.

The essay on Clough is the more interesting of the two, because the average person hears little of this poet today; even the selections to be found in anthologies are usually skipped. The truth is that Clough's incisive skepticism and simplicity of expression repel the reader of emotional poetry; the philosopher passes him by as too elementary; and others, because they never read anyone who disagrees with them. Yet properly viewed, there is a great drama reflected in Clough's work: the age-old drama of a man struggling with himself in the quest after truth. All of this, Mr. Symonds recognized and understood; indeed, the essay reveals that Symonds understood Clough better than has any other critic.

The faults in Clough's poetry are the faults of intellect. It is emotion which is the stuff of which poetry is made; Clough makes his verse the medium of a thinker. Mr. Symonds accurately balances his admiration for Clough's intellect over against his estimate of his failings as a poet.

As for the essay on "The New Spirit" (December, 1893), which the title-page describes as "an analysis of the emancipation of the intellect in the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth centuries," one would be more grateful for it if one already lacked the series of volumes on the Italian Renaissance which Symonds made the *magnum opus* of his life. An essay seems bare and devoid of detail after that treasure-house has been revealed. True that the essay displays all the accuracy of a point which the motive was to show, but one cannot quite escape the conviction that here is a popular summary for those who read as they run. The difficulty may arise from the fact that so complex a movement—to call it that for want of a better word—as the Italian Renaissance will not lend itself to expression within the limits of an essay. If anyone could put it into an essay, clearly John Addington Symonds was the man. Interesting and complete in the statements of causes and results as his essay is, the effect upon the reader is, nevertheless, a little disappointing. One turns to his earlier volumes on this subject for the satisfaction which no essay could give. But, when all is said and done, both general reader and student will not be the worse for reading it; in fact the reverse is true. The point is simply that the general reader will probably benefit more than the student from its perusal.

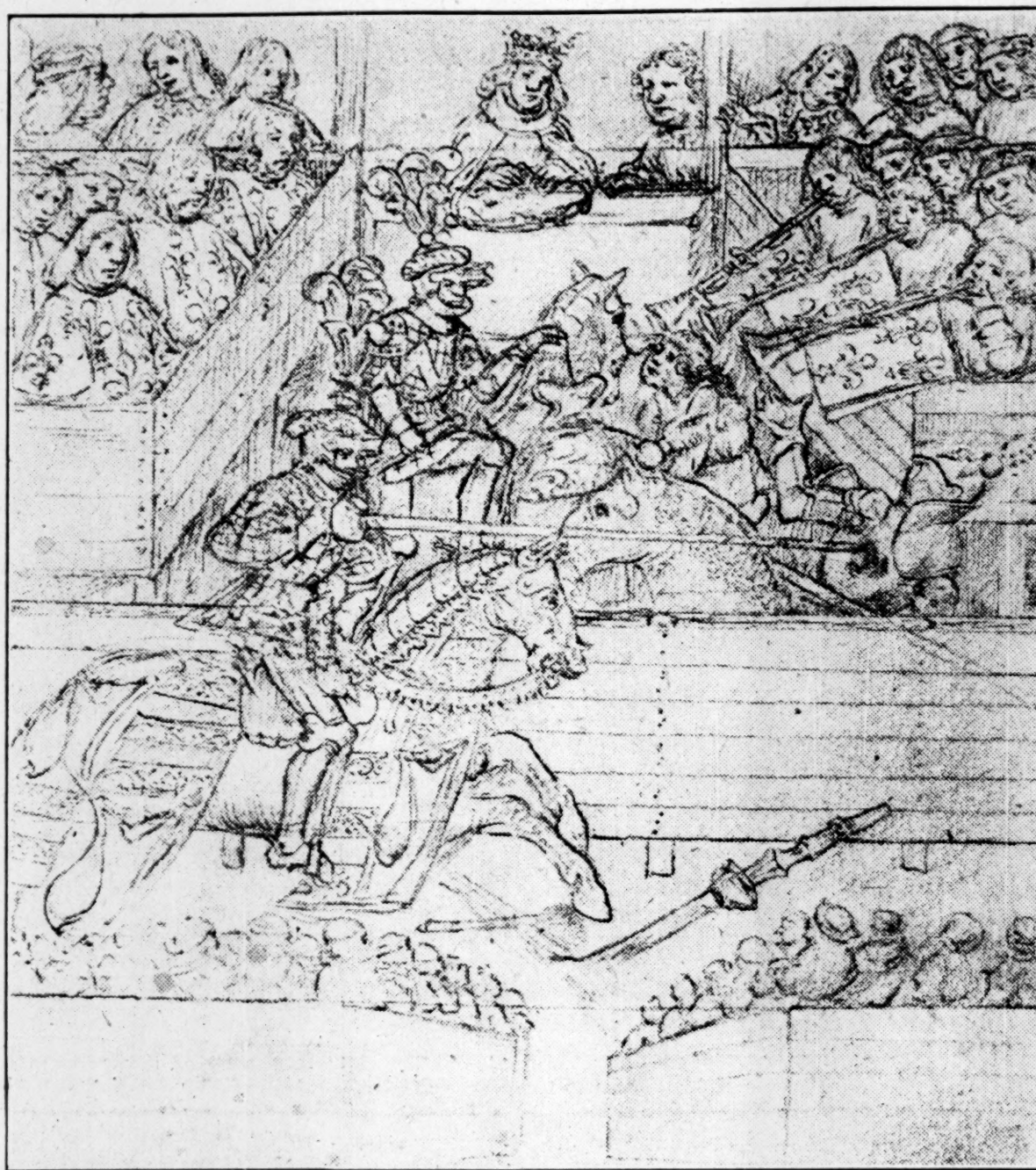
Mr. George Macaulay Trevelyan, the biographer and historian of Garibaldi, has embodied his impressions of Italy at war in a volume, entitled "Scenes from Italy's War," in which he analyzes that country's state of mind, during the last few months preceding her declaration of war in 1915, and the conditions which led to the disaster at Caporetto. The work is published by Messrs. Jack.

AN ENTHUSIAST ON
AN ANCIENT TOPIC

"Le Morte Darthur of Sir Thomas Malory and Its Sources." By Vida D. Scudder. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.; London: J. M. Dent & Sons, Ltd., 14.

There are some books which, in spite of what Lord Byron terms "time and eternity," never grow old. One of these is Malory's "Le Morte d'Arthur," which was being read by English men and English women in the days when Stanley, so the legend says, was picking the crown of England out of a hawthorn bush on Bosworth field; when Colet and Erasmus, like a couple

center of Miss Scudder's book, the chapters, that is to say, composing the critical summary, the remainder would form an interesting and useful preface to a new edition of Malory. This does not mean that the critical summary is not good within its limitations; it merely means that every reader does not want his thinking done that way. To anyone who has read the great romance many times this does not matter; it is, on the contrary, an added interest to see the impression made on another reader's mind. But the younger reader, coming to the book for the first time, is better doing so without prejudice or direction, so that



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor, from an illustration in "Le Morte Darthur," by Vida D. Scudder (New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.)

A Fifteenth Century combat

of new Canterbury Pilgrims, were riding down with merry mockery to see the famous shrine; and when Torrigiano and his masons were carving the new great chapel at Westminster. Those were the leisurely spacious days of Merry England, when books were few, and days were long. Then learning was the captive of a few great nobles, a handful of ecclesiastics, and a stray scholar or so.

It was for such that Caxton had established his shop, at the sign of the redde pale, in the almonry at Westminster. Here came great ladies, like the Duchess of Somerset, princes of the church, like the Abbot of Westminster, and nobles, whose names were household-words in Christendom, like that typical example of the blood and letters of the Renaissance, John Tipstaff, Earl of Worcester. All of these had their own proposals for the private ear of the printer. One of them, in particular, he received at first with undisguised merriment, replying that there never had been any such King Arthur as they would have him tell the story of. When, however, the "prentices and the journeyman had gone home, and the printer sat down by the open lattice, to review the evidence, the good man was overwhelmed at the strength of it. Was there not Arthur's own seal in red beryl, Gawaine's skull cleft by Lancelot's sword, the tomb at "Glastonbury," and the Round Table at Winchester, as you may see it to this day? And, though Caxton does not seem to have known of it, the Holy Grail itself, a hexagonal dish, cut out of a single emerald, in the cathedral at Genoa. Certainly to have denied such facts would, as Caxton came to admit, be to plead guilty to great folly and blindness. And so, to the simplicity of the ingenious printer, England owes the most Homeric thing in her literature, Malory's "Le Morte d'Arthur."

Of the old knight who wrote it we really know nothing save what may be won from the simple grandeur of his famous preface. Of his book it is quite different; and it is his book which has entrapped Miss Vida D. Scudder, like many before her, into writing a book on that book. Now there is just one danger in literature of this description. It is that it will lead its readers to confine themselves to books about books, rather than to go to the fountainhead. If such a fate should overtake Miss Scudder's readers, she would, of course, defeat her own object; but, candidly, there is not much to be feared. Miss Scudder is an enthusiast, and if she does not write with the weight of a Sir Edward Strachey, or exhibit the mighty grasp of a Dr. Furnival, she, at any rate, writes with knowledge and with understanding, and it is to be hoped that her readers will be many.

If it were possible to cut out the

he may exercise his faculties uninfluenced.

Now in dealing with the complicated question of Malory's sources, Miss Scudder is admirably lucid. Malory's effort was not unlike that of his predecessor Layamon, of whom it is recorded that, struggling with the earlier Arthurian romances, "pen he took with fingers and wrote a bookskin, and the true words set together, and compressed the three books into one." The difference between them is that, whilst Layamon had to deal with three, Malory had to deal directly and indirectly with thirty-three, and many more, epics of the bards and songs of the troubadours, French chansons and Latin chronicles, tales wanton and tales religious, histories and romances. Miss Scudder deals familiarly and dexterously with this confused mass of material, and, if she fails anywhere it is, perhaps, in her estimate of de Map. She regards him as too much of a trifler to have originated or given expression to the story of Galahad and the Holy Grail, or even to have added materially to the legend. But the man who fought the friars, in the height of their power, was no mere vendor of perjury, and the man who most probably wrote the famous satire on the church no mere scribbler of Thirteenth Century verse de société.

Meum est propositum in taberna mori. Et vinum apposui silentii orbi. Ut dicant cum venerint angelorum chori, Deus est propicius isti potatori.

It will take more than a casual obituary notice from Miss Scudder to overthrow the laborious researches of Sir Frederick Madden, Mr. Thomas Wright, and other deep students of the period. Still, if Miss Scudder has not added more than another volume to the already immense literature of the cycle, she has written a pleasant and scholarly book on the subject, and that is much more than can be said of many of her predecessors.

A feature of the sale of a portion of Lord Alibon's library from Savernake, at Sotheby's recently, was a collection of very beautifully bound volumes, some of which realized large prices; notably, a copy of Caillou, "Antiquarium, libri xvi." Basel, 1517, bound in Lyonnese brown calf and bearing the name and motto of the famous collector, Jean Grolier, 1522; and a Roman missal, Antwerp, 1676, bound in red morocco and decorated in the "Mearne" style, £200. A Fourteenth Century MS. of the Bible, with illuminated and historiated initial letters, by a French artist, realized £250, and a fine copy of the first English translation of Boccaccio's "Decameron" went for £185. The highest price of the first day's sale, however, was the £950 given by Messrs. Quaritch for a copy of "The Booke Callyd Caton," printed at Westminster by William Caxton, 1483, 76 small folio leaves.

A DISCUSSION OF THE
DEMOCRATIC IDEAL

"Democracy at the Crossways. A Study in Politics and History With Special Reference to Great Britain." By F. J. C. Hearnshaw, LL.D. London: Macmillans, 18s. net.

As a political question, democracy has aroused the interest of thinking men throughout the ages, and a truly formidable literature has grown up upon it, from the days of Plato downward.

As a form of government, democracy has had and still has its opponents who will not admit that its defects,

to give a right direction to national policies can generally be traced to lack of experience through youth, rather than to ethical shortcomings. To despair of democracy is to despair of humanity; a survey of English constitutional history should act as a cold water douche to such an attitude. The trend of the English body politic has been steadily in the direction of democracy, and Dr. Hearnshaw's survey of its history is well worthy of close attention.

As he maintains, "the invention of the printing press in the Fifteenth Century had made democracy ultimately inevitable," and the subsequent march of events has silenced the question whether or not it should be recognized. The only question lately has been when it should enter upon its inheritance. It is part of the collective conscience of a nation. But, as Dr. Hearnshaw maintains, the great problem of politics is to decide if "the communal will is to prevail over the individual will, what community is it whose will is to prevail?" And this leads him to discuss the national state, the question of the rule of the majority, the maintenance of self-discipline, the establishment of a high standard of communal duty, and a comprehensive system of reform. Finally, he touches upon some of the changes necessary in a social structure for the attainment of equality, in the true sense of that term.

LITERARY NOTES

A new intellectual link has been forged between Italy and the rest of the world by the publication of *La Via Italia*, under the directorship of Messrs. Giovanni Papini and Attilio Vallecchi. *La Via Italia*, the first number of which was issued at the close of February, will be published monthly at the end of each month; it is printed in excellent type, and the wide margin between the double columns of the page adds to the comfort of reading it. Though conducted and written by Italians, its sponsors, perhaps wisely, have decided that it shall appear to its public through the medium of French, as more likely to find a wide public than if it were in Italian. It claims to be quite free from any government subvention and to be independent of any group of interests, whether financial, commercial, industrial, political, Italian or foreign. The principal aim of its conductors is to make Italy better known to French, English, Americans, and Russians; to give them a first-hand knowledge of what Italy of today is thinking, doing, writing; to provide, in fact, an intellectual key to their country. It is only too true that the works of Italian writers upon the literature and history of other countries are little, if at all, known to readers of those countries to whom Italy and its language and literature are sealed books. It is probably true that more Italians are familiar with French and English literature than English and French with Italian literature, and if *La Via Italia* helps to give the peoples concerned a clearer and fuller understanding of each other, it will have performed a great public service. The opening number makes a good start with some 18 articles, including one upon President Wilson and Italy, and sketches of Wilsonian literature, Beaudelaire in Italy, the Jugo-Slav problem and Italy, Dalmatia, and Tact.

Even nowadays, when so much is being done for the benefit of the blind, it is yet something new to learn that steps are being taken to enable such persons to acquaint themselves with birds. A bulletin of the Massachusetts Audubon Society gives the information. Miss Susan F. Haskins, of New Bedford, Massachusetts, is using the four-page leaflets of the National Association of Audubon Societies, with their colored and outline insets, as the basis of her work. The outlines of the bird pictures are printed, and the blind, who read with the finger-tips, are thus able to get a good idea of the form and, in many cases, the characteristic pose and size of the bird, the bulletin tells us. A blind child, hearing the song of a robin, for instance, may, by using the modified leaflet, at the same time get a very good idea of how the bird looks as he sings.

Robert Crozier Long, correspondent of The Associated Press, relates in "Russian Revolution Aspects" (E. P. Dutton, New York, \$2.50 net) what he saw and heard in Russia shortly before the fall of the Tsar, and from that time on to the moment that Lenin and Trotsky had just climbed into power, writing without interpretation beyond what is obvious in the narrative.

A little book, containing all the instruction necessary to carry a student to the rank of "Seaman A. B." in the United States Navy and the merchant marine, designed and illustrated with the one end in view of assisting the youth who is going to sea for the first time, ought to be of great value; and "Seamanship" by Eugene P. Doane, U. S. Naval Academy, 1895 (The Rudder Publishing Company, New York, \$1.25), promises to be all this, "omitting all that is superfluous, and giving all that is essential." The book has been revised by men in active service.

VERSES IN PRAISE OF
WAR-TIME FRANCE

"1914-1918." Poésies. By Henri Régnier. Paris: Mercure de France, 2 francs.

In these poems, written during the first two years of the war, there is given a picture of France which the reader will feel, in all its essentials, is a true one. The clearer vision and greater ability of analysis which may be his, now that the gigantic crisis of those months, stretching into years, is over, does not take from him the feeling that Mr. Régnier has neither exaggerated nor distorted the attitude of his country toward the grim struggle being fought out on French soil, in the midst of ruined homesteads. The two main aspects of France, during these years, with which the writer is concerned, are her boundless patriotism, her inextinguishable confidence. She did not waver in the August of 1914, as the gray tides swept irresistibly over Belgium and over, for further southward, toward her own capital, and Mr. Régnier's tribute to her faith and courage, during these first summer and autumn months, is a substantially true record of that to which all, who observed her from near or from afar, cannot fail to bear witness. It was thus she was to remain after Mons had given place to La Marne, and Verdun, unshaken, had endured a thousand batterings.

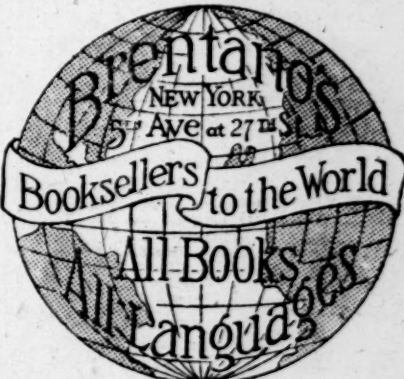
"Si la nuit est encore noire, L'aurore est proche pourtant. Et l'aile de la Victoire Frémît dans l'ombre. On attend."

Here is the spirit of France as it was in December, 1914, dark days behind her, dark days, not a few, ahead of her, but always the energy, the enthusiasm to carry on, always the certainty of how it must end.

Youth had to make its personal sacrifices and age to relinquish all that it loved best, but each trusted the other, and both indomitably trusted the destiny of "la patrie." At Ypres, at Dixmude, at La Bassée, at Arras, from Neuport to Verdun, the battle raged; there was disappointment, weariness, there was relentless pressure on the one hand, desperate resistance on the other; but always, for the soldiers of France, the inspiration which men have who are fighting rightly for a great cause, and who know that their country is with them in confidence and in gratitude.

It is of these things that Mr. Régnier writes in his poems, and it is superfluous to say that he does so gracefully, often charmingly, with ardor and with discernment. Nevertheless, there is nothing very new, nothing on the whole singularly effective in his verses. They record what has been recorded before and will be countless times again, without doubt, in prose and rhyme. There is, in reading a collection of poems on one subject, where the writer does not stray from his text, nor introduce any strikingly new incident, a tendency to feel a certain monotony, as though the same phrases and sentiments were repeating themselves again and again. Mr. Régnier is happier when he is analyzing the character of the conflict, the spirit which inspired and sustained it—often against terrific odds.

For the rest, the message to Belgium from a grateful Europe, and the verses on Venice, wherein for a few moments the poet has forgotten his particular theme and is content to wander again in the Venice of other days, are not to be passed over. They show the artist at his best, and with them comes almost a sense of relief. Is it that Mr. Régnier has, but for these brief incidents, made his canvas altogether too restricted? Has he forgotten, in relating the great deeds of France, that this was a world-conflict, involving not merely land, human pride, human desires, but the ideals of the whole human race? Has the inspiration of the poet risen scarcely higher than a national patriotism? If this is so, then let it be remembered that these verses closed in 1916. The supreme meaning of all that was involved was dawning slowly upon a world which had to learn not only the nature of the aggression, but also the powers of resistance which were to oppose it. That which carried France forward, during these years, and sustained her in her deep conviction of final victory, of which Mr. Régnier writes so finely, was, whether she realized it or not, something more than a mere sense of national justice; it was a sense of justice involving the freedom and the happiness of the whole world.



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THE HOME FORUM

History and Historical Romance

As Mr. Paquet has justly said, "Voltaire's chief defect is his radical incapacity for getting outside himself." This defect pervades his character, it rules his conduct; it constitutes his politics, his history, his philosophy. "Every historical event that is alien to his own mode of thought, he holds to be false. By limiting his view to men of his own day, Voltaire is a bad judge of mankind." Some parts of his work defy definition. For it is an intermittent philosophy of history that, forgetting its special purpose, lapses into what should be plain history at every step—yet is nothing but history of the unfinished, anecdotal, fragmentary kind—in order to offer us a series of amusing and satirical little tales. "A tout prendre c'est un joli chaos."

Then from Taine's more extensive inquiries we learn that in every branch of Eighteenth-Century literature, personages of different races are treated as pure abstractions, although the public is heedless of the fact, because it lacks the historical sense and takes for granted that man is everywhere and invariably the same. In Voltaire's Essay, as also in the works of Robertson, Gibbon, and others, we find not only learning and critical judgment, but even correct accounts of institutions. "The gift of sympathetic imagination that enables a writer to enter into others' feelings is the gift most denied to the Eighteenth Century." Yet to the historian it is absolutely indispensable.

And were it true, as some writers have maintained, that the literary and artistic element is of slight importance in history, the consequences of its omission would have aroused little notice. On the contrary, however, the need of that element in history is proved by the fact that when denied entrance at one door, it broke in through another, by creating a new species of literature. For this I believe to be the primal cause that led to the birth of historical romance and conferred on Sir Walter Scott—whom Manzoni called Homer—such swift and prodigious popularity.

Scott's readers were scarcely wrong in declaring that more true and living history could be learnt from fiction of that sort, than from the scholarly, philosophical narratives of professed historians. Certainly we find in these wonderful books, Normans, Anglo-Saxons, Scotchmen and Englishmen, crusaders, knights-errant, puritans and cavaliers, are shown to us as they really were, and stirred by the passions they really felt. If the historical novel could furnish graphic and vivid descriptions, by mingling real with fictitious events, why should not history achieve the same effects while keeping strictly to the

field of genuine and well-authenticated facts?

Thus was the new road discovered that was soon to be followed by Sismondi, Prescott, Macaulay, and many others, including Professor Rankin himself, who was the first to mold the great school in its definite shape. . . . If the exclusion of the artistic element from history gave rise to the historical novel, it was only natural that the latter should lose its chief raison d'être, and begin to decline as soon as historians gave practical proofs of artistic coloring being quite compatible with fidelity to truth, even in narratives confined to well-authenticated facts. At any rate from that moment historical fiction rapidly declined in importance and continued to lose ground until it almost entirely disappeared, to be shortly replaced by novels based upon the study of character and manners. . . . Thereupon the public ceased to think that history was best learnt from fiction.—Pasquale Villari.

On Putting On Airs

Now if anybody wanted to put on airs, and feel above me, I shouldn't do a thing to break it up—not a thing, I should philosophize on it this way: because they felt as if they were better than I was, that wouldn't make 'em so, if it would, why I should probably get up more interest. But it wouldn't. It wouldn't make 'em a mite better, nor me a mite worse, so what hurt would it do, anyway? It wouldn't hinder me from feeling as cool and contented as a cluster cucumber at sunrise, and it would probably make them feel sort of comfortable, so I should be glad they felt. But not being jealous dispositioned by nature, and havin' so many other things to think of—I s'pose folks might feel milder and milder above me, and I not mistrust what they was a doin'; never find it out in the world unless I was told of it.

Now when Tirzah Ann was about 14 or 15, she was Keturah Allen, a haughty, high-headed sort of a woman, come to our house a-visitin'; stayed most of all winter. She was a woman who had seen better days; had been quite forehanded. . . . She was poor now, and I told Josiah that we would invite her to stay quite a spell, thinkin' it would be a help to her. She was a distant cousin of Josiah's; probable as fur off as 7th or 8th.

She had a patronizin' way with her; very proud and domineerin' and haughty in her demeanor. But I never had it pass my mind that she was a feelin' above Josiah and me. But I s'pose from what I found out afterwards that she did feel above us, right there in our own house, for as much as eleven weeks, and I never mistrusted what was goin' on. And I don't s'pose I should have found it out to this day if Tirzah Ann hadn't see it, and up and told me of it.

I see she was disagreeable, dretful hard on the temper. But I took her as a dispensation, and done, if anything, better by her than I would if she had been more agreeable. I felt a feelin' of pity and kindness towards her, a kind of a Biblical feelin' that should be felt towards the forward. . . . Tirzah found out what she was up to. . . . And says she that night, as we was a washin' the dishes to the sink, I a washin' and she a wipin'.

"Cousin Keturah feels above you, mother."

"Why, how you talk!" says I. I never mistrusted. . . . And she had kept watch of little things that I hadn't noticed, and says she.

"She did that, mother, because she felt above you."

"Why, is that so?" says I. "I thought she done it because she thought so much of me."

"And I kep' on, serene and calm, a washin' my teapots. And Tirzah looked keen at me, and says she: 'Don't you believe I'm tellin' you the truth, mother? Don't you believe she does feel above us?'"

"O, yes!" says I. "I presume you are in the right on't, though I never should have mistrusted such a thing in her world."

"Well, what makes you look so serene and happy over it?"

"Why, I'm thinkin', Tirzah Ann, whether she gets enough comfort out of it to pay her for her trouble."

"You do beat all, mother," said Tirzah Ann; "you don't seem to care a mite whether anybody puts on airs and feels above you or not."

"And says I, 'That is just how it is, Tirzah Ann; I don't.' Says I, 'What earthly hurt does it do to us, Tirzah Ann? Cap you tell?'"

"It does look so poor, mother, so fairly sickish, to see anybody that ain't got nothin' under the sun to make 'em feel proud, put on such airs, and try to be so haughty."

"And says I, 'Such folks have to, Tirzah Ann. Says I, 'You'll find, as a general thing, that they are the very ones that do it. They are the ones who put on the most airs, and they do it because they have to. Why,' says I, 'divin' so deep into filosofy as I have done, it is just as plain to me as anything can be, that if anybody has got 'common goodness, or intellect, or beauty, or wealth, or sure position, they don't have to put on the haughtiness that them do that ain't got nothin'. They don't have to; they have got sunthin to hold them, they can stand without airs.'"

"These things are curious, but useful and entertainin' to study on, and very deep," Marietta Holley, in "Josiah Allen's Wife."

The Surges Gushed

The surges gushed and sounded, The blue was the blue of June, And low above the brightening east Floated a shred of moon.

The woods were black and solemn, The night winds large and free, And in your thought a blessing seemed To fall on land and sea.

—W. E. Henley.

London Bridge

The citizens have always regarded London Bridge with peculiar pride and affection. There was no other bridge like it in the whole country [the first stone bridge, begun, A. D. 1176], nor any which could compare with it for strength or for size. I think, indeed, that there was not in the whole of Europe any bridge that could compare with it; for it was built not only over a broad river, but a tidal river, up which the flood rose and ebbed with great vehemence twice a day.

Later on they built houses on either side, but at first the way was clear.

The Bridge was endowed with broad lands; certain monks called Brethren of St. Thomas on the Bridge, were charged with services in the chapel, and with administering the revenues for the maintenance of the fabric.

The children made songs about it. One of their songs, to which they danced, taking hands, has been preserved. It is modernized, and one knows not how old it is. The author of "Chronicles of London Bridge" gives it at full length, with the music. Here are two or three verses:

"London Bridge is broken down,
Dance over my Lady Lee;
London Bridge is broken down,
With a gay lalee."

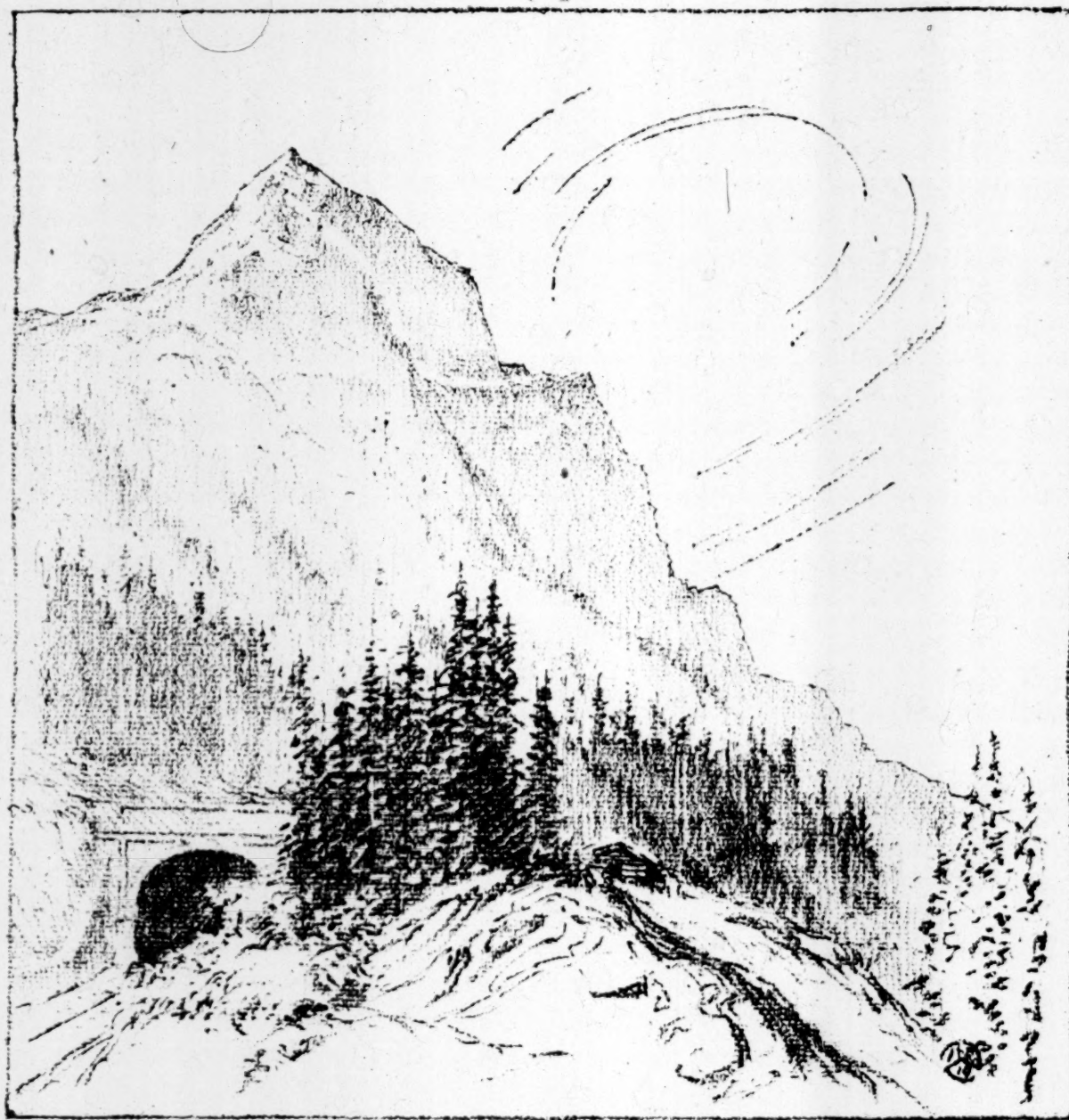
"How shall we build it up again?
Dance over my Lady Lee;
How shall we build it up again?
With a gay lalee."

"Build it up with stone so strong,
Dance over my Lady Lee;
Huzza! 'twill last for ages long,
With a gay lalee."

—From "London," by Walter Besant.

When Right Looks on Wrong

As it is said that ferocious animals are disarmed by the eye of man, and will dare no violence if he but steadily look at them, so it is when right looks upon wrong.—Horace Bushnell.



The Connaught Tunnel and Mt. MacDonald, British Columbia

Robert Louis Stevenson

In his old rusty garden of the North, He heard lark-time the uplifting voices call; Smitten through with voices was the eventfall— At last they drove him forth.

Now there were two rang silverly and long; And of romance, that spirit of the sun And of romance, spirit of youth, was one; And one was that of song.

Gold-belted sailors, bristling buccaniers, The flashing soldier, and the high, slim dame, These were the shapes that all around him came— That we let go with tears.

His was the unstinted English of the Scot, Clear, nimble, with the Scriptural tang of Knox Thrust through it like the far, strict scent of box.

To keep it unforget, No frugal realist, but quick to laugh, To see appealing things in all he knew, He plucked the sun-sweet corn his fathers grew.

And would have none of chaff, . . . Lizette Woodworth Reese.

At Ticonderoga

Those celebrated heights, Mount Defiance and Mount Independence, familiar to all Americans in history, stand too prominent not to be recognized, though neither of them precisely corresponds to the images defined by their names. . . . Mount Defiance, which one pictures as a steep, lofty and rugged hill, of most formidable aspect, frowning down with the grim visage of a precipice, on old Ticonderoga, is merely a long and wooded ridge; and bore at some former period the gentle name of Sugar Hill. The brow is certainly difficult to climb, and high enough to look into every corner of the fortress. St. Clair's most probable reason, however, for neglecting to occupy it, was the deficiency of troops to man the works already constructed, rather than the supposed inaccessibility of Mount Defiance. It is singular that the French never fortified this height, standing, as it does, in the quarter where they must have looked for the advance of a British army.

In my first view of the ruins, I was favored with the scientific guidance of a young lieutenant of engineers recently from West Point, where he had gained credit for great military genius. . . . He fastened the meaning of every ditch and formed an entire plan of the fortress from its half obliterated lines. His description of Ticonderoga would be as accurate as a geometrical theorem, and as barren of the poetry that had gathered round

Straight Through Mt. MacDonald

In former days of travel through the Canadian Rockies, there was always a distinct and thrilling feeling of seeing things when, on the upward climb to the crest of the Selkirk or Glacier, one crossed Stony Creek. With almost dramatic suddenness, looking south out of the car windows at the long procession of towering peaks, one found the train off the mountain side and apparently in mid-air. There was merely a foot plank and a handrail beneath the car windows. And they were so close underneath that one had to lean out of the window and look straight down to know they were there at all. Over the handrail there was nothing at all but descending space terminating in blue and misty depths of valley, trees dark and laced with filamentous lines of silvery white, intermittent between blue forests, which you knew were rivers. Then, if perchance the train stopped on the far side for a bit, as it sometimes accommodately did, one had a chance to walk back and get a look at the highest wooden trestle bridge in the world—the old Stony Creek trestle, which was something near three hundred feet high. No less one admires today with even greater pleasure, in its almost living strength, the monumental curves of the great steel chord bridge which, at the same level, its Titanic bows butted into the living rock at either side, crosses the Stony Creek cañon with a single sweep of coherent metal that, thundering in depth of resounding sound gives forth the chant-royal of the sons of Martha to the passing of the Imperial Limited.

The Mark of a Historian

There is no commoner cause of historical misjudgment than the tendency to read the events of the past too exclusively in the light of the present, and so twist the cold and unconscious record into the training service of controversial politics. And yet history is inevitably to a great extent a work of the imagination. No good historian is content merely to repeat the record of the past. He has to understand it, to see behind it, to find more in it than it actually says. He cannot understand without the use of his constructive imagination, and he cannot imagine effectively without the use of his experience. I believe it is one of the marks of a great historian . . . to see both present and past, as it were, with the same unclouded eye, to realize the past story as if it were now proceeding before him, and to envisage the present much in the same perspective as it will bear when it is as one chapter, or so many pages, in the great volume of the past.

We know in Gibbon's case how much the historian of the Roman Empire learnt from the Captain of the Hampshire Grenadiers. And it would surely be folly to tell a man who had lived through the French or Russian Revolution to forget his own experience when he came to treat of similar events in history.—Gilbert Murray.

A Picture

Powdered and perfumed the full bee Winged heavily across the clover, And where the hills were dim with dew, Purple and blue the west leaned over. A willow spray dipped in the stream Moving a gleam of silver ringing, And by a finny creek a maid Filled all the shade with softest singing. —Francis Ledwidge.

Law and Government

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE most precious thing on earth today is a knowledge of Principle expressed, among other things, in good government, and the basis of all good government is law. A lawless government is as unimaginable as a lawless number. To be sure there may be as many opinions as to what actually constitutes law and government as there are individuals in the world, but the fact still remains that in proportion as enlightenment is enlarged, the valuation placed upon a true government becomes greater. Humanity's great song of liberty becomes clearer as our love for true government increases. This, quite naturally, is due to one great fact, namely, that the only Lawgiver there is, in reality, is God, good. Was this not clearly implied when Moses on Mt. Sinai received the law directly from God?

The real or spiritual universe, then, must be an expression of divine law, that is to say, of Principle or of God. All being or Life, all Truth, all Love is Lawgiver and law. The more we, therefore, recognize the law of God as supreme, the more we place ourselves in line with true harmony and true government. "Our human laws," says the historian Froude, "are but copies, more or less imperfect of the eternal laws, so far as we can read them, and either succeed and promote our welfare, or fail and bring confusion and disaster, according as the legislator's insight has detected the true principle, or has been distorted by ignorance and selfishness." Let us emphasize the fact, therefore, that all true law and government is but the expression of the great underlying Principle of spiritual creation and, if Froude is right, that it must be our life's business to learn to recognize the law and government of God, or of divine Principle.

Bearing upon this subject, it may be said that mankind long ago learned a valuable lesson by perceiving that the only knowledge that was worth while was scientific and not merely speculative. It was knowledge governed by law. Hence if true government is the expression of law, then it must also be scientific. Consequently if we understand Science, we shall also learn more about true government, because Science is based upon the same law that forms the foundation of true government. In other words, true Science, or Christian Science, is continually interpreting and expressing God and so is true government.

Now while true law and government are one with God, or Principle, mankind, not apprehending Spirit, has sought out many inventions, so that we are forced to agree with Mrs. Eddy when she says: "Whatever appears to be law, but partakes not of the nature of God, is not law, but is what Jesus declared it, 'a liar, and the father of it.'" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 259.) On the opposite page Mrs. Eddy tells us that "God's interpretation of Himself furnishes man with the only suitable or true idea of Him; and the divine definition of Deity differs essentially from the human. It interprets the law of Spirit, not of matter." At first glance one might think it far-fetched to declare that all true governments must recognize the law of Spirit, but if there is anything more plainly indicated in human events than this, it has not been found. This necessity becomes still clearer when we remember that in our modern days not a single phase of human life exists that is not, at least supposedly, subject to some statutory decree. So it becomes evident from the statements just quoted from Mrs. Eddy that she has given us a reason why the true laws basing all good government are not more often stated and obeyed. It is because humanity seeks to make matter instead of Spirit the foundation of its laws. Thus envy, greed, pride, ambition, malice, and other like evils, being the concomitants of matter, become the incentives for our laws instead of the Golden Rule.

But matter is only a state of error, as Mrs. Eddy says on page 277 of Science and Health. "Matter is an error of statement." It is lawless chaos, for every claim of law that matter has ever made was broken by Christ Jesus. Hence to make matter the basis of any law is to declare lawlessness supreme over law, and evil greater and more powerful than God, good. It is, therefore, impossible to take a material basis for law and government without inviting disaster. The conclusion of the whole subject is not difficult to find: our governments must acknowledge the supremacy over matter of Spirit or Principle, since Principle is synonymous with Spirit. Failing to do this, they are doomed to disintegration, even as the wrecks of nations strewn along the pathway of history abundantly prove. Did they not all lose sight of Principle in their worship of matter?

Have we anything among us, then, that is a statement of pure law or of truth? We certainly have. In the effort of mankind to trace, as it were, the laws of God, good, upon their statute books, we find many human lawgivers, each one having nobly done his part in bringing the world to a clearer realization of true law and the value of good government. When it comes to the statement of pure law, however, nothing excepting the Bible will ever compare with the laws laid down in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," which for this reason alone may well deserve the title of textbook of Christian Science.

Now concerning the law of God, there is a great fact which Christian

Science alone reveals but which is often overlooked. It is that in Christian Science the law of God, good, which governs our life and our health as well as our morals, also governs our business and our nation. In fact we see in Science the omnipresent activity of but one law even the law of perfect good, the law of Spirit, and of Truth. It is not difficult to learn to apply this supreme law, the principal requirement being a willingness to practice self-abnegation. But self-abnegation becomes less irksome as we realize through the demonstrations of Christian Science that divine harmony is the natural state of man. Christian Science, therefore, easily teaches us how to interpret the divine law and bring it into our human statutes, thus fulfilling the Christ message, "On earth peace, good will toward men." This is the purpose of all true law and government.

May

The voice of one who goes before to make
The paths of June more beautiful, is
thine,
Sweet May! Without an envy of her
crown
And bridal; patient stringing emeralds
And shining rubies for the brows of
birch
And maple; flinging garlands of pure
white
And pink, which to their bloom add
prophesy;
Gold cups o'er-filling on a thousand
hills
And calling honey-bees; out of their
sleep
The tiny summer harpers with bright
wings
Awaking, teaching them their notes
for noon;
O May, sweet-voiced one, . . .
—Helen Hunt Jackson.

Human Good-Will

With all your exuberant good-will you haven't altogether got beyond the theory that has come down from the time that the first cave-dweller bestowed on his neighbor the bone he himself didn't need, and established the pleasant relation of benefactor and beneficiary. It gave him such a warm feeling in his heart that he naturally wanted to make the relation permanent. First Cave-dweller felt a little disappointed next day when Second Cave-dweller, instead of coming to him for another bone, preferred to take his pointed stick and go hunting on his own account. It seemed a little ungrateful in him, and first Cave-dweller felt that it would be no more than right to arrange legislation in the cave so that it should not happen again.

Christian charity is a beautiful thing, but sometimes it gets mixed up with these ideas of the cave-dwellers. —Samuel M. Crothers.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor
Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

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Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., under acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION—PRICE TO EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD.
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1919

EDITORIALS

The President Speaks Over Seas

PROBABLY the section of President Wilson's overseas message to Congress that will stir public sentiment most deeply in the United States is his recommendation for abrogation of the war-time prohibition on beer and wine that is to become effective on July 1. Without question the American public has prepared itself for adjustment to this restriction, in spite of the fact that it was known that the liquor interests were leaving no stone unturned in their effort to maintain themselves as long as they could make it possible to do so in the face of the advancing prohibition wave. To many people, the willingness of the President to remove the ban on beer and wine that, under existing law, would otherwise make the United States bone dry on July 1, will be noted with ill-concealed dissatisfaction; for it has been generally accepted that these restrictions would be allowed to come into effect, and that they would continue in force until the men in the war service of the United States should have been completely demobilized. Demobilization is certainly not yet effected. In fact, the war, technically speaking, is not yet over. Undoubtedly the President counts on the peace treaty being signed at an early date, however, and in view of this expectation he makes it clear that he does not regard the presence of the American forces in Europe, to the extent that such forces may be retained there, any reason for insisting on war prohibition. Whether his view, that demobilization has already proceeded far enough to make it "safe" to remove the beer and wine ban, will be generally shared in the United States is another question. Certainly the conditions incidental to having large bodies of young men turned back into the country, with little opportunity for settling themselves immediately into definite positions, and steadying themselves generally after their sudden translation from a peace basis to the status of fighting men, are not yet thoroughly cleared; and until the steadying process has had more evident effect, there will be a basis for wishing to see the anti-liquor regulation fully applied. So far as the matter is related to the food supply, while conditions in that field are improving, it is obvious that the improvement is not yet sufficient to have had much effect upon the high prices of living necessities. However, the recommendation of the President is, as he says, insufficient to effect the removal of the beer and wine restrictions without action by Congress. The law-makers will be in no sense bound to change the law as it now stands until they feel that the change is actually demanded by the best interests of the country.

President Wilson leaves no doubt that the rail and wire lines will go back to private ownership and operation. In this he is doing only what was, perhaps, generally expected, but there will be some surprise over his fixing of the end of the calendar year as the definite time for handing back the railroads. Opinion had seemed to favor the idea that the return would be delayed until a later date, leaving Congress more time, meanwhile, to determine the plan for better coordination of the various lines and groups. The President himself indicates plainly that he hopes to see some such coordination provided for, but the time which he now fixes for the return of the lines means that Congress will have to grapple with the whole railroad question forthwith, and the problem is not one that would seem to be easily clarified. The President feels that the same attempt to form a really national system that is desirable in the case of the railroads should be undertaken also in the case of the wire lines. He does not undertake to lay down the method of effecting this, but points to complete and certain means of communication with all parts of the country, such as has been so long afforded by the government postal system, as the result that should be attained. Apparently he feels that the confusions and inconsistencies evident in the wire systems are likely to call for more study in effecting a solution than anything the railroad problem affords, and he hints at an exhaustive examination of the whole question of electrical communication with a view to determining how the federal government can be made use of to unify and improve it.

In his utterance with respect to the industrial situation, the President is in line with what Labor is demanding and what employers of more advanced tendencies are beginning to concede. He feels sure that Labor and Capital are coming together, with Labor assured of a share in the direction of industry.

What the President says about taxation will meet a ready popular response. If what he proposes in the way of modifying the taxes made necessary by war conditions is carried out, all such trivialities as those imposed on candy and ice cream, and countless other items of retail trade where the tax is felt more as an annoyance than a burden, will be speedily done away with. In the same way there will be popular agreement with the President in his view that, taught by the lessons of war time, the Nation will now expect to obtain its principal support for its government from the income tax, the excess profits tax, and the state tax. Without question, certain changes in the income tax law would tend to remove inequities that ought to be dealt with. But so far as reducing the rate of the excess profits tax is concerned, there will be plenty of people in the country who will hardly see the force of the President's recommendation for some reduction here until many of the prices current for food and other necessities shall show definite recognition of the fact that the war is over. If it was an open question whether the excess profits tax rate was as high as it ought to have been, there will probably be some question as to whether this particular rate ought to come down. The use of the word "excess" in the description of this tax has been the fairest thing about it; in the eyes of many citizens who never have to pay it, for wherever profits, in these days of lofty prices, are found to constitute an excess, it is difficult to convince the ordinary

citizen that they are not more than reasonable profits, and therefore properly subject to heavy taxation, if not taxed out of "excess" existence.

What the President has to say about the desirability and justice of passing the woman suffrage amendment will strike a responsive chord all over the country. His expression on this subject happens to accord exactly with the intimations from the national capital that the votes now charged to the suffrage side will be sufficient to win the day, and it gives continuing assurance that Congress will find no obstacle to making the suffrage measure one of the first items of business to be disposed of.

Sir Arthur Evans on Italo-Jugo-Slav Issue

FEW men are better qualified to discuss the thorny problem of the rival claims of the Jugo-Slavs and the Italians on the eastern Adriatic seaboard than Sir Arthur Evans. For many years he has been recognized as an authority on Balkan questions, and, whilst he is undoubtedly best known as a champion of the Jugo-Slav aspirations, his deep regard for Italy and his clear recognition of the future she might carve out for herself render him peculiarly fitted to take a broad and unbiased view of the whole situation. Thus discussing the matter, recently with a representative of this paper, he deplored the fact that Italy had been prevented by the policy of her government from following the great rôle assigned to her by Mazzini, that of the champion and liberator of the peoples which, when the war broke out, were still chafing under the yoke of Austria. Had she thus taken her stand, from the moment of her entry into the war, Sir Arthur Evans maintains, not only would there be no menace of an Italo-Jugo-Slav issue today, but the war itself, in these southern theaters, would have had a very different history.

On this latter point, Sir Arthur is specially well qualified to speak, for it was he who, in the early days of 1916, having come into possession of full information on the subject, announced the terms of the secret treaty of London, today causing so much discussion, terms which Italy exacted at a critical time from the Allies as the price of her entering the war against the Central Powers. It was when the terms of this treaty became known that the Italo-Jugo-Slav issue, as it now exists, first appeared. The Jugo-Slavs realized that their interests had been sacrificed incontinently to Italy, whilst Italy began to develop a policy in dealing with her Jugo-Slav allies which was designed, as Sir Arthur Evans insists, to make sure that the Jugo-Slavs should appear at the Peace Conference as enemies of the Allies and not as friends.

To this end the Italians hampered and discouraged desertions to the Italian forces of Jugo-Slavs fighting for Austria-Hungary. Jugo-Slav emissaries were treated as spies and imprisoned, whilst deserters were interned on the same footing as other war prisoners. As the war went on, however, and the difficulties of the Allies increased, and Italy herself became hard pressed, the government at Rome was gradually forced, as it now appears, with great reluctance and with little sincerity, into a changed attitude. Informal discussions were opened in London between the Italians and the Jugo-Slav representatives, and a movement was thus inaugurated which reached its high-water mark in the famous Congress of Oppressed Nationalities which met in Rome in the April of 1918. It was a chastened Italy that took part in this congress, an Italy only removed from the disaster of Caporetto by a few months, and, in spite of the fact that Baron Sonnino refused to attend it, or to sign the compromise on the issue that was reached, nevertheless the agreement concluded at the congress was generally hailed as a sure basis for a future settlement.

The Italy of April, 1918, with the great German offensive in full swing on the western front, was a very different Italy from the post-armistice Italy. In November and December, 1918, all the amenities and compromises of the congress of the previous April were thrown to the four winds, and Italy stood firm in her demand for her full rights under the notorious pact of London.

And so, as Sir Arthur Evans so plainly shows, matters have gone from bad to worse ever since. "Today," he declares, "hundreds of Jugo-Slav notables, schoolmasters, and so on, are languishing in Italian prisons. In fact, to put it shortly, the Austrian régime is being repeated today under the aegis of the Peace Conference in Paris." And evidence has certainly accumulated from far too many different quarters as to Italy's repressive measures in the Jugo-Slav territories occupied by her forces to allow of any doubt as to the justice of Sir Arthur Evans' charges in this respect. The whole matter calls urgently for drastic action. To cover up such a condition as now unquestionably obtains throughout large territories on the eastern Adriatic seaboard is to prepare the way for serious difficulties in the future, and possibly in the very near future. Provision should surely be made, at the earliest possible moment, for having the matter adequately dealt with before the final settlement erects the plea of "domestic affairs" between the Jugo-Slav in so-called Italian territory and the relief which might flow to him from the world's public opinion.

Canadian Resources

THE statement made recently by Sir Robert Borden as to the resources of Canada and the opportunities awaiting the United Kingdom in a closer trade relationship with the great Dominion is another proof of the foresight and statesmanship of the Canadian Premier. Canada, like every other country engaged in the war, has piled up a great war debt. Whereas, before the war, the national debt amounted only to about \$336,000,000, today it is considerably more than \$1,500,000,000. Sir Robert Borden, however, in his statement refuses to regard the outlook with the smallest concern, but promptly places the matter in its just perspective, and declares that the debt, great as it is, is relatively inconsiderable compared with the resources of the country.

And certainly, as the prospect unfolds under Sir Robert's able pen, the heritage of the Canadian is seen to be a goodly one. The land comes first, of course, "the first great asset," as the Canadian Premier calls it,

an enormous area of fertile land of which only a fraction has hitherto been brought under cultivation. But the land is only the first great asset. There are many others, inexhaustible resources of mineral wealth, vast forests, great fisheries, practically unlimited supplies of water power, and, especially in the eastern provinces, an industrial development which, Sir Robert Borden justly remarks, already far surpasses the preconceived ideas of those who have not studied the progress of the Dominion.

To the value and importance of all these resources the Dominion Government is fully awake. Already the most complete plans are in operation for the settlement on the land of men who have served in the Canadian and allied armies. Assistance of the most liberal character has been devised for them. Land, money, advice, and instruction are all available, and the government fully expects not only that the 6,000,000 acres of extra land brought into cultivation during the war will be maintained in cultivation, but that large additions to this acreage will be made. It is the same in regard to all the other assets. Canadian enterprise is seeking to develop them to the uttermost, and the Union Government may be counted upon to second this enterprise with that wise discrimination and foresight which thus far has characterized its policy in this respect.

The Canadian trade mission in London, to which Sir Robert Borden refers in his statement, has already done excellent work, and although at the present time this work is necessarily largely confined to obtaining and giving out information, every preparation is being made for the great revival of trade which it is believed will follow the conclusion of peace. Openings for Canadian trade in the future are everywhere sought. Firms in the same line of business are invited to cooperate in sending over representatives to the mission, and British traders desiring an outlet for their products are referred to them. "It is the purpose of the Canadian Government," Sir Robert Borden declares, toward the end of his statement, "to bring the resources and capabilities of Canada more fully to the attention of the people of the United Kingdom and other European countries. The variety and extent of our productions are understood very imperfectly on this side of the Atlantic, and as the purchasing power of the Canadian people is very great, there is excellent opportunity for increased trade in both directions." It is just this increased trade in both directions, involving, as it does, greater work and greater production, which is everywhere so much needed, if the economic situation throughout the world is to be restored as quickly as may be.

Old Days and Ways of the Mills

WHENEVER a young artist goes roaming through the countryside in search of a picturesque subject for pencil or brush, you may be reasonably sure that he will sooner or later return with something that shows a bit of a stream, a touch of willow or alder, and a quaint little structure, nestling in the midst, which he will wish to denominate "The Old Mill." Old mills seem to lend themselves to a picture more readily than to song or story. And yet there is hardly to be encountered, on a country road anywhere, a little mill, however ancient and dilapidated it may seem to be today, that is without its interesting story of activity in the days of long ago. And not so very long ago, either: say long enough only to carry one back to the times when mills had not been bonded together in great corporations, but had individuality and character, like individual people. Those were the days when the owners of the mills were individuals, or perhaps rather families; for in such a section as New England, to speak of "the mill" today is to call up thoughts of endless rows of windows in endless brick walls, endless ceilings of whirling pulleys and belts above endless floors full of champing, clattering, many-shuttled, many-threaded machines. In those days a mill was something picturesque, of an outline peculiar to the particular twist or turn of the stream where it was placed; and instead of thousands of operatives speaking divers tongues and thinking thoughts of foreign lands, there were groups of neighbors or relatives, happy in their nationalism, thinking and speaking in similar ways, and ambitious to make their mill do great things.

The mill owner of those days started in a small way. Perhaps he himself was a recent immigrant from some mill town across the ocean. But he was surely himself a worker, knowing his machines and his processes at first hand, perhaps with certain secret formulas as to fiber or color that would give his goods a quality which rival mills might seek in vain to imitate, formulas which he would hand down to the son or brother or cousin who, in good time, would succeed him as owner of the business. Many a mill of those days established a reputation for particular goods of sterling quality, and made that quality known far and wide as one with the name of mill or owner. No pressure of hard times, or scarcity of material, was sufficient to cheapen the product of such a mill. Its goods were accepted wherever they were sold as "made on honor," and the individual or the family that found itself in happy possession of a reputation so earned would shut down the mill rather than put into its product anything other than the standard quantities and qualities.

Such mills were not at the mercy of a selling agent with his own interests to consider. Their selling agents were the mill men themselves, or some relative or neighbor who had an equal interest in the mill and equal knowledge of the work. And so, in later times, when mills began to be gathered together in groups, and the groups to be "absorbed," as the saying is nowadays, by some great corporation, the mills that had been built up and carried on by an individual and his family remained, in many instances, still in the family control. The owners were content to make goods of the same sterling quality as of old, and since the tendency was for many mills to seek advantage by using cheaper materials, the output of the family mills was always in demand. So it comes about that many of the household words of the good housekeepers of the present day are the family names of mill owners or the trade words that have always designated the product of their mills.

Things are done in a larger way today, of course. There may be "family mills" that still find a ready de-

mand for the goods that are "made on honor," and here and there manufacturers still begin business with a small mill and make their way to success through the close personal attention to all the details that won success of old. But steam and electricity give a wider measure and a quicker pace to mills of the present than water power could give in the earlier years. The world of manufacture has almost forgotten the little old mill by the country stream, in the midst of its willows or alders. The artist may have it for his picture.

Notes and Comments

A FRUITFUL source of amusement, and a target for the shafts of the British press, has been removed by the recent abolition of the official press bureau in Whitehall, and its winding up provided another and final outburst of fun at its expense. The best of an encounter with the press bureau seemed to be that whatever you said to it, it played its part truly as a corporate body, whilst, being impersonal, it never answered back, and above all never attempted to justify the acts which, in many cases, seemed so ludicrous to the onlookers. But the press bureau had the last word, at one minute past eleven in the evening of April 30, when it broke all precedent by replying to its detractors. This stinging answer admitted that the press had "seen through us," and voiced regret at all the blunders committed. Finally it desired all papers it had wronged to accept an apology. With its own departure, it formally gave permission for the "Captains and the Kings" to depart at will.

IN TALKING about the American national game, a well-known baseball manager recalls the days when the players were chosen for their size, and every baseball team was a company of nine giants. In a game, as a Martian making his first visit to the United States might deduce from an afternoon at the baseball park, that is often won by the ability of a man with a stick to hit a ball that another man is trying to throw past him, and knock that ball as far as possible, size and weight were held to be necessary qualifications: "Unless a man was a six-footer," says the reminiscence manager, "he wouldn't command much attention as a player." Then a few smaller men managed to get into the game, and made up in agility what they lacked in weight, for "the little man was not only faster than a human elephant, but he could hit quite as often if not so hard." And the game became what it is today, an exhibition of individual judgment and skill as well as of strength.

THOUGH the "Down Tools" order ruled the day pretty extensively in Paris on the 1st of May, it did not prevent the "Poilu," the man who has won the war, from parading the streets in the rain carrying his kit, ready for eventualities, and doubtless wishing Socialists, strikers, government, and the whole paraphernalia at the front. Besides the soldier, there was also the seller of lilies of the valley. Paris was provided with a larger quantity of the May Day flower than ever before, judging from the very large number of small carts trundling the streets, with their sweet-smelling loads. Quite a number of the men with the carts were "camelots," newspaper sellers who live on what they make selling papers. Having no papers to sell, they sold "muguet" instead. And Paris blessed their resourcefulness.

THE inventors of the "tanks," which first came into action in 1916 on the Somme, had a forerunner, at least in conception if not in execution, of whom they were probably wholly unaware, a forerunner who lived more than 400 years ago. In his letter introducing himself to Ludovic Sforza, Duke of Milan, about the year 1482, Leonardo da Vinci, whose ingenuity as a military engineer was no less amazing, though less renowned, than his artistic genius, stated that among the weapons of warfare which he could construct were "armored wagons carrying artillery which shall break through the most serried ranks of the enemy, and so open a safe passage for the infantry." Apparently Ludovic possessed neither the imagination nor the enterprise to avail himself of the offer, and the "armored wagons" were to wait more than four centuries for their inauguration.

ONE is reminded of a verse about little drops of water and little grains of sand by the estimate made, at the University of Wisconsin, that a single storm last March scattered at least a million tons of solid matter from the deserts of Arizona and New Mexico over all the north-eastern United States, from Wisconsin to Vermont. The infinitesimal particles of solid matter, swept up by the storm in the deserts, were carried on snowflakes, so many of them that "at least a million tons" is the term used to describe aggregate weight, and deposited wherever the snowflakes melted. The conclusion is reached by microscopic examination of unmelted snow in different parts of the country, in response to a suggestion sent out from the University of Wisconsin. Oddly colored snow started the investigation; the snowfall covered an area of at least 100,000 square miles, and the estimate of solid matter conveyed and deposited is believed to be conservative. All of which emphasizes the importance of the wind, from time immemorial, in distributing soil over the earth.

ALTHOUGH at first thought it might seem that electric light companies were justified, from a financial point of view, in regarding with apprehension the discontinuance of saloons that are said to use electric lamps nineteen hours a day, the Electrical World reassures them out of the experience of companies where saloons have been discontinued. Generalizing from what has happened in a number of places, the electric light companies, in the long run, stand to gain rather than lose. Another business takes the place of the saloon; but, what is more humanly important, as the saloon light goes out the lights in the home increase, for "nearly all managers who have operated properties in cities that have been dry for a few years speak of the increased revenue from residential districts of the working class." Experience shows also an increased sale of the electrical devices which make housekeeping more convenient, with a corresponding increase of revenue for electric light companies, as well as of happiness for women who do housework.